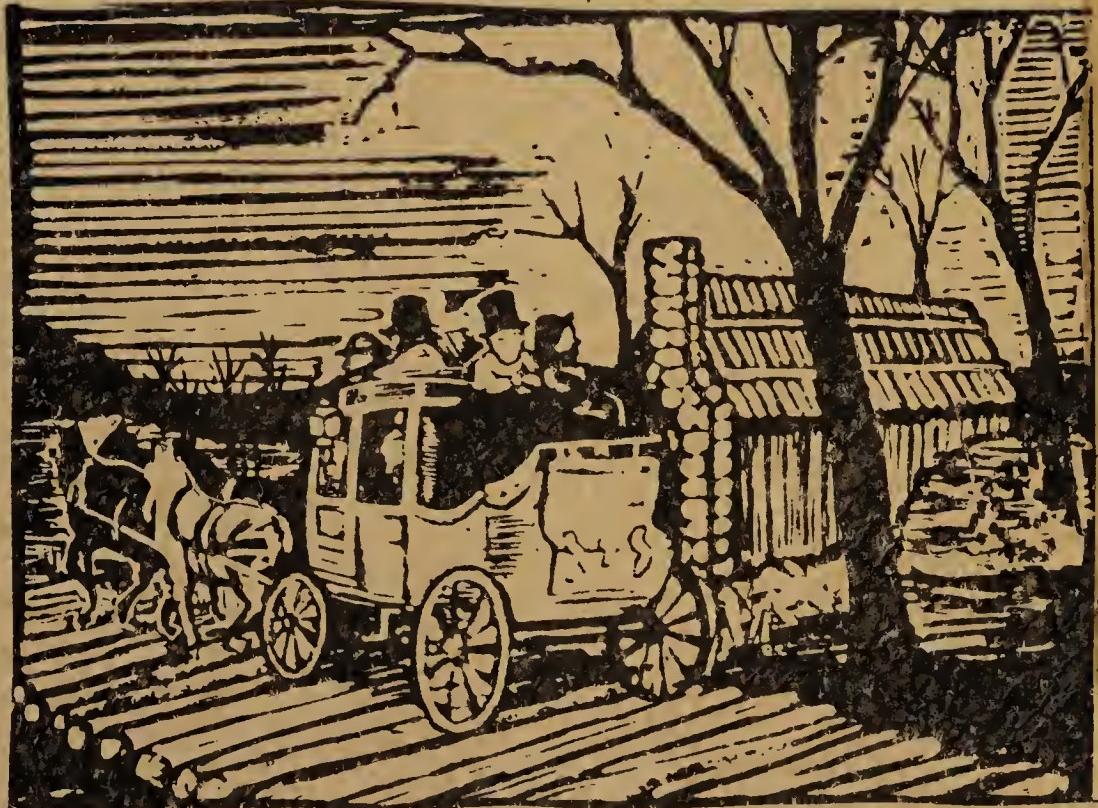


Euclid, Ohio 1797 - 1947

**A Record of the Birth
and Growth of an
Industrial Community**



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1797 - 1947

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A Record of the Birth and Growth of an Industrial Community



Leonard B. Voorhees, Ed.D.
(*Founder and Curator, Euclid Historical Society*)

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PREFACE and ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This record - **The Birth and Growth of an Industrial Community** - developed from a deep interest in the environs where both my father and I were born, raised and educated, and from a consuming desire to find out why individual prejudices split the harmony of local groups and occasionally of families.

Much can be learned from the written accounts of our forebears and this record proves no exception. Their hopes, ambitions, and foresight are part of the interesting data that bring forth a document based on the written pages of Township, Village, and City Trustee meetings, all of which justify the years of study and research that the writer made into the past of a growing city.

The following persons aided the writer to compile the data given and credit is given

To: Mayor Kenneth J. Sims, Council President Harry Knuth, William A. Abbott, and to several employees of the city government who gave guidance and made available the many documents referred to in the bibliography.

The Cleveland Historical Society for their cooperation and counsel.

The Euclid Board of Education who opened their vaults for personal inspection of old records.

Untold numbers of individuals who contributed pictures, newspaper articles and personal comments.

The Euclid News Journal for use of their files of pictures and data.

Specifically to:

Roy O. Hinch for his outstanding help on arrangements, editing and production.

Hugh Stacey for authentic information and school pictures.

Joel C. Oldt for pictures and records when he was Superintendent of Schools.

Mrs. Herbert Blossom for a picture of her father - Supt. E. L. Abbey.

The wife and family of Jacob Sulzer for pictures.

Mrs. A. L. Stanfield, granddaughter of an early settler.

Floyd and Carl Stein for their counsel and help in identifications.

And last but not least, to my wife Jo, who patiently reviewed the first draft of this booklet and gave help in correcting errors which crept into the production.

To all of YOU, individually and collectively - MANY THANKS.

Leonard B. Voorhees, Ed.D.
Euclid, Ohio
March, 1971

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FOUNDING AND EARLY HISTORY OF EUCLID TOWNSHIP

Euclid's First Map - from Joshua Stowe Papers

The founding of Euclid is closely associated with the founding of Cleveland. In the year 1795 the territory known as "Western Reserve" was purchased from the newly formed United States Government by the Connecticut Land Company at a cost of forty cents per acre, a total of \$118,528.00 for the 296,320 acres. This group of land speculators commissioned one of its directors, Gen. Moses Cleaveland, as Superintendent, and gave him full power to act and deal directly with the Indians. He was requested by his company to survey areas along the South shore of Lake Erie, to negotiate agreements with the Indians, to lay out and establish communities for pioneer settling, and to establish a "Capitol of the Western Reserve" or New Connecticut.

Gen. Cleaveland accompanied by some three score qualified surveyors and helpers, totalling 66, left their homes in Connecticut and journeyed westward to the new country.

By July 4, 1796 they had reached a deep creek (later known as Conneaut Creek) about seventy-five miles east of their objective - the banks of the Cuyahoga River. The general selected a number of men to accompany him farther west and requested the others to remain at Conneaut Creek awaiting his orders. Eighteen days of wilderness travelling brought the chosen group to the mouth of Cuyahoga River, (an Indian name meaning CROOKED). There they pitched camp and began negotiations with the Indians. Cleaveland Town was "staked out."

Dissatisfaction broke out amongst the men left at Conneaut Creek and fear of mutiny caused Gen. Cleaveland to divide (probably without authority) the township east of Cleveland - Euclid - among forty-one men at a cost of one dollar per acre. There were 16,000 acres and these men gave bond and personal note in that amount. The township site was named in honor of that Patron Saint of all surveyors, Euclid, the Greek mathematician.

Euclid was therefore officially settled in 1797 by eleven families who were to build eleven homes and sow two acres of wheat around each home. In 1798 eighteen more families were to build and settle in eighteen new homes and sow five acres of wheat around each unit. In the year 1799 twelve more families were to build and settle in twelve new homes and sow eight acres of wheat around each home. These

forty-one proprietors comprised the forty-one men who had made a binding agreement with Gen. Moses Cleaveland in exchange for labors and other considerations on the trip westward to found the capitol of New Connecticut, which became the City of Cleveland.

Original Boundaries

The original boundaries of Euclid Township were given in terms of existing landmarks and are therefore rather vague today. However, the lines recorded beginning at the lake shore of the western terminus, extended southward approximately four and three tenths miles, identified today as being near East 140 Street; through Bratenahl due south, to about Cedar Road, thence eastward five miles to a point about one-half mile east of the present County Line Road, from there due north to the lake edge and of course following the south shore of Lake Erie to connect the eastern and western boundaries.

Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio, page 493, Vol. 1 disclose that Cuyahoga County was formed from Geauga County on June 7, 1807, and again in describing Lake County (page 33, Vol. 11) that said Lake County was formed from part of Geauga and Cuyahoga counties in 1840. These factual references indicate (but do not prove) that the original Euclid township included at least part of Willoughby - probably to a point including the west bank of the Chagrin River or to the center of the stream.

Most townships settled at this time, the turn of the eighteenth century, were laid out in areas of five miles square. The northeasternly direction of the south shore of Lake Erie at a point bordering Euclid, made the eastern boundary much longer than the western. This difference helps to account for some of the uncertain boundaries mentioned in the older records.

Gradually the township shifted its centers and we find new identities breaking away from the parent area and forming new centers of their own. Permanent corner stones for boundaries did not come into common use for many years. Thus the description - "At the Sawmill" or "Just over Gray's Hill" became points of contention, and sometimes heated discussions took place before the issue was settled.

David Dille, one of the original settlers, built a log cabin in 1797 somewhere in the vicinity of present Dille Road and settled there with his family. Years later, about 1836, he built a most imposing

colonial home just west of the present Euclid Cemetery. This home, now over 110 years old, still stands and comfortably houses a family of Euclid citizens. It consisted of only seven rooms and a path before modernization.

First Settlers

The forty-one men met in regular session immediately with astronomer Seth Pease as Chairman and Moses Warren as Clerk. The responsibilities of home building and settling were apportioned as follows: Seth Pease and ten others to build, settle and sow in 1797; Moses Warren and 17 others in 1798; and Amos Spafford and 11 others to complete the agreement in 1799.

Incorporation of Euclid Township

In the year 1809 Euclid Township was incorporated and records on file at Euclid City Hall disclose the following:

"On April 2, 1810, at the dwelling home of Walter Strong, the following persons were duly elected to office respectively affixed to their names: that is:

Timothy Doan	- Moderator (Known as mayor today)
Abram Bishop	-) Judges of Election
David Dille	-
Lewis Dille	- Township Clerk
Elisha Graham	-) Drafted (that is - Trustee)
David Dille	-
T. McIlrath	-
D. Hendershot	-) Overseers of the Poor
Holly Tanner	-
Seth Doan	-) Fence Viewers
James Lewis	-
Nahmia Dille	-) Price Lister
Holly Tanner	-
James Covert	-)
Holly Tanner	-)
Abram Bishop	-) Highway Supervisors
John Shaw	-)
Asa Dille	-)
Lewis Dille	-)
	(Eastern District
	(Northern District
	(East Middle District
	(Western District
	(Southern District
	(West Middle District

Nehmiah Dille - Constable
Abram Bishop - Treasurer

ATTEST: Lewis Dille
Township Clerk."

"Samuel Dodge elected as Justice of the Peace with 17 votes.

ATTEST: Lewis Dille
Township Clerk."

At a meeting of the electors of Euclid Township at the home of Walter Strong, May 7, 1810, for the purpose of choosing one Coroner, one Sheriff, and three Commissioners to serve until the next general election; the election result is given herewith:

"For Coroner:

Rodolphus Edwards had fourteen votes - elected
James Kingsbury had one vote

For Sheriff: (original spelling)

Seth Doan had eight votes - elected
Samuel Baldwin had six votes
Rodolphus Edwards had one vote
Nehemiah Dille had one vote

For County Commissioners:

Nathaniel Doane had sixteen votes - elected
John Shaw had eleven votes - elected
Lorenzo Carter had sixteen votes - elected
Thomas Gray had one vote

The whole number of legal voters present being sixteen all of which may be seen on the poll book filed at this office.

ATTEST: Lewis Dille
Township Clerk."

The honored Moderator presided over all Township meetings and his responsibilities were similar to that of a Village Mayor.

Elections were held frequently and usually as the need for government officials became evident. Generally, the electors met in the home of one of their number and transacted the business of voting, counting, and announcing results. Those elected were required to qualify according to law and give satisfactory bail.

The fifth election was held in October and the record is as follows:

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Euclid Township at the home of Jacob Coleman for the purpose of electing one Coroner, one Sheriff, three County Commissioners, one Representative to Congress, one Senator and one Representative in the State Legislatures and a Governor, to serve for the time specified by law, Thomas McIlrath, David Dille (Trustees) and Timothy Doane (in the Room of an absent Trustee) served as Judges and Lewis Dille and Asa Dille, Clerks of this election -- who were qualified according to law previous to their entering on the duties of their respective offices. The votes, after being canvased were found to be as follows:

For Coroner:

Elijah Gunn had twenty-six votes

For Sheriff:

Samuel S. Baldwin had twenty-six votes

Representative in Congress:

Samuel Huntington had twenty-six votes

Representatives in the State Legislature:

Senate:

David Abbot had twenty-five votes

Representatives:

Mathew Hubbard had twenty-three votes

Peter Hitchcock had three votes

County Commissioner:

Jabesh Wright had twenty-five votes

Nathaniel Doane had twenty-two votes

Lewis Dille had twenty-four votes

John Shaw had seven votes

For Governor:

Thomas Worthington had twenty-five votes

Peter Hitchcock had one vote

The whole number of legal voters present being twenty-six all of which may be seen on the poll book filed at this office.

ATTEST: Lewis Dille
Township
Clerk."

More elections were held during the winter of 1810-1811 and the business of Euclid Township was transacted by these men. No apparent attempt was made to cushion the feelings of those defeated. In fact, these hardy individuals seemed to glory in each other's defeats as well as their successes. Probably because each one held some elected office at one time or another. (The records show that frequently there were more offices than candidates and therefore some men served in more than one capacity.)



How they arrived - Ox Team about 1876



FRED DILLE, son of one of Euclid's earliest and most prominent citizens. Photo taken 1880.

THE FIRST ONE HUNDRED YEARS 1797 - 1897

General Comments and Notes

Spelling, punctuation, and grammar usage were not always that of an educated man. However, these early pioneers were courageous men, honest, and generally forthright. They called an ace by its right name and abided by the laws of man, church, and God. Most of them were God-fearing, religious minded, and took their duties seriously. Their meaning was clear even if their written records contained mistakes. Orders for money drawn on the "Treasury" were never in large amounts, but the debate was both interesting and strong.

During the year 1817, the Township officials met in regular session and among other things they set the price of labor as follows:

"For a yoke of oxen and chain - 50 cents per day.
For oxen and plow - 75 cents per day.
For oxen and scraper - 62 1/2 cents per day."

These prices prevailed for all Township work and formed the bases for labor hired by individuals. There were no wages of labor or price disputes but that were settled man to man and occasionally by the best man.

Taxes became an increasingly difficult problem. Road taxes, poll taxes, poor taxes, and general real-estate taxes were the chief source of revenue. These were usually fixed in accordance with the County Rates.

To be "on the town" or a Township Pauper, was a disgrace long to be remembered. Even a thief had some standing in the community, but a pauper was without recognition.

More money was spent in serving warrants on the poor and causing them to "depart from Euclid" than was used to give them a chance to be self-supporting. Levies of 8/10 mills began to appear on the tax levies about 1851.

In the year 1819 on March 1st, the Township Treasurer reported:

Total collection of	- - - -	\$50.73
Paid over to Trustees	- - -	<u>34.30</u>
Balance in Treasury	- - -	\$16.43

Road boundaries and other points of location were designated as being "near Gray's Hill," or by "John Addam's house" or "close to the saw-mill." Thus, it is with difficulty that the true locations of homes, buildings, salt licks, or other points of historical interest were found and are at best a close guess. Old landmarks have long since passed back to Mother Earth.

The names of many of these early settlers are commemorated in the streets, corners, roads, bridges, etc., that remain today. Men like the Dilles, Upson, Henry Noble, Voorhees, Stephan White, Avery, Samuel McIlrath, Pelton, Richmond, Gunn, Crosier, Shaw, Thorps, Bliss, and dozens of others, gave their contributions to their little community and are remembered today as a tribute for service. However, the business transactions of the "town fathers" give due credit to these men for their service in local government.

Given names such as Jonathan, Cornelius, Garret, Abraham, Peter, Samuel, Aaron, Asa, Ruel, Ebbeneazar, Abijah, Seth, Uriah, Eli, Ezekial, Eri, Elihu, and many others seldom heard of today, were quite common one hundred odd years ago. The Bible was the only book in many homes and from its source came many of these odd names. Use of initials started noticeably about 1836.

One of the unbelievable statistics is related to the rattlesnake, see Supplementary Record - pages

Transportation

Early means of travel going from Euclid to points East or West were frequently achieved by water. Originally the small canoe was used and later rowboats came into common use. The route led down Euclid Creek to the Lake, and, if not too rough, canoe or rowboat carried the adventurer to his destination. If the Lake was dangerously rolling, the boat passenger took to the bank and "footed it" to his objective. This meant crossing small streams, climbing banks, and frequently cutting inland to the trail. Travelling Indians, roaming animals, and groups of wanderers, had established this trail through constant use and years later the paths developed into accepted roads.

Land transportation was a serious problem. Ox or horse drawn vehicles were the chief means of road conveyance. Euclid Avenue was known as the Buffalo - Erie Road and years later became Euclid Road or Avenue. It was a day's journey to go from Euclid to Willoughby and return during the Spring and late Fall. At other seasons the speed of transportation depended on the weather. Riding horse-back was used most commonly for individuals. Doctors employed this method of travel to see the sick almost entirely during severe weather.

Increased use of the roads demanded that some means be found to make them passable in inclement weather. This led to "plank" roads being built, and since the builder usually assumed the cost, the road had "toll gates" at the limits of each builder's domain. State laws permitted the "road owner" to collect for travel over his section to help defray the expense of his investment. A "toll gate" was in use as late as 1897 and was operated by a Mr. Hazen who had only one arm. The "gate" was located just east of 212 Street, about half way to 214 Street. The improved road ran west to the East Cleveland Y, and another section ran east to Wickliffe.

A road tax was imposed on the land owners before the Civil War and like most taxes it still is levied in some degree or other.

NOTE - See page 18. Railroads and Their Contributions.

Poverty and Indentured Youth

Poor relief or charity was a difficult problem and was entrusted to the judgment of the elected "Overseers of the Poor." Any person or persons who upon coming to Euclid showed evidence of poverty and of becoming public charges, were served warrants by the Township Constable and told to depart at once. One such warrant is quoted herewith as follows:

"To Andrew McIlrath, Constable of Euclid Township:

Whereas information has been given to us, Benjamin Jones and Ruel House, Overseers of the Poor of the Township, that Rhoda Payne and her children have come within the limits of the Township of Euclid to reside, and are likely to become a township charge, you are hereby commanded to warn them forthwith, to depart from this Township upon the receipt of this notice. Make return of this warrant to Township Clerk of said Township immediately.

Benj. Jones, Overseer of the Poor."

Tolerance for poverty due to misfortune or mismanagement brought no sympathy from the town fathers. Individuals could help according to their own wishes, but government officials were charged to eliminate paupers by the process of removal.

This kind of attitude would be as unwelcome and unwarranted today as it was demanded a century ago.

The influence of England's apprenticeship system and indentured labor was strongly felt in most parts of the United States. This policy was little better than the attitude toward poverty. However, if the orphan was a healthy boy or girl, provisions were made to bind him out to a farmer or employer needing help.

One illustration will serve the purpose of enlightening the reason why Child Labor Laws became a necessary part of our legislation. To wit:

"This Indenture, made this 28th day of May 1842, between Hiram McIlrath, Seth D. Pelton, and John Welch, Trustees of Euclid Township in the County of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio on the one part, and John Utter of said Township on the other part, witnesseth that the said Trustees have and by these presents do place and bind out George Boyle, a poor boy age eight years and seven months; an orphan boy of said township as an apprentice to said John Utter to be taught the art, trade, mistry, and occupation of farming which the said John Utter now uses and to live with and serve as an apprentice for the term of twelve years and five months from the date of these presents that is to say until he, the said apprentice, should arrive to and be of the age of twenty-one years which the said Trustees are informed and believe will happen on the 14th day of October, 1854.

If said George so long lives and said Trustees do by these presents give unto him the said John all the authority, power and right to and over the said George and his services during said term, which by the laws of this state, a Master hath to and over a lawfully Indented Apprentice and the said Utter on his part in consideration thereof doth promise covenant and agree to and with the said Trustees and each of them and each of their successors the time being and with said poor boy each by himself respectively to teach

and instruct the said George as his apprentice or otherwise cause to be well and sufficiently instructed and taught in the art of Mistry and Occupation of farming after the best way and manner he can and to teach and instruct him the said apprentice or cause him to be taught and instructed to read and write and cypher so far as to include the single rule of three and also to train him to habits of obedience, industry and morality and provide for and allow to him meat, drink, washing, lodging and apparel for summer and winter and all other necessaries for such an apprentice during the time of his service as aforesaid. And at the expiration thereof shall give the said apprentice a new Bible and at least two suits of common wearing apparel. (Usually overalls)

In witness whereof the said parties hereunto set their hands and seals this 28th day of May, 1842.

John Welch - Trustee
Hiram McIlrath - Trustee
Seth D. Pelton - Trustee
John Utter"

Problems of Business Relationships

Other examples of the many responsibilities of Euclid's township problems are best illustrated in quotations taken directly from the original records Vol. 1 pages 328 - 329 and Vol. 1 pages 456 - 457. Most legal transactions received the supervision, but not always the blessing of the township fathers.

A fence dispute and a horse deal are among those recorded.

" 1842
Cuyahoga County
Euclid Township

We the undersigned fence viewers of said township having been legally called upon to determine what part or portion of a certain fence dividing the lands of Elihu Rockwell and Frederick Jayred in said township commencing at the road leading from Cleveland to Painesville near the Stone bridge on lot No. 44 running thence Southeasterly to H. Foote's Land, shall be kept in repair by each one of said individuals.

We having met on the fifth day of November, 1842 for that purpose of having viewed said fence and taken all things into consideration appertaining thereto have assigned to each party his equal part of said fence to be kept in good repair as follows - to wit: we have decided that the said Frederick Jayred to repair and keep in good order all that part commencing at the road above described running thence Southeasterly twenty-eight (28) rods to a Chestnut Stake and Stones and that Elihu Rockwell do repair and keep in good order as his share all that part commencing at said Stake and Stones running Southeasterly about twenty-one and one-half (21 1/2) rods to H. Foote's land.

Given under our hands and Seals this fifth day of November,
A. D. 1842.

H. Dille LS
S. Currier LS

Fees	H. Dille	1 day	- - -	\$.75
	S. Currier	1 day	- - -	<u>.75</u>
				\$1.50

ATTEST: Henry Shipher, Township
Clerk "

" EUCLID, July 14, 1849

In consideration of the sum of thirty-five dollars in hand paid by R. H. Strobridge, I have bargained and sold and do hereby sell and convey to said R. H. Strobridge one grey mare and these presents are upon these conditions to wit:

'That I am to pay to the said Strobridge or to his order ten dollars on the first of November next, and twenty-five dollars on the first of May next with interest as per Notes of even date herewith' ---
C. Mills.

Now if the said C. Mills shall punctually pay said sums of money with the interest when the same shall become due then this conveyance to be void, otherwise to be in full force.

The said C. Mills is to retain possession of said property until said debt becomes due and upon default of payment of said moneys shall deliver said property to the said R. H. Strobridge."

(Original Euclid Records Vol. 1 pages 456 -457)

Earmarking of livestock was common as late as 1851 and records were kept on file in the Township Clerk's Office. Some of the so-called brands were:

"Lewis Dille's do A crop off of the left ear transfer to John West. Calvin Dille's do A swallow fork in the right ear and under bit in the left.

Samuel McIlrath's do A crop off of the left ear and a slit in the end of same.

Elihu Richmond's ear mark is a square crop off the left ear and two half pennies out of the underside of the right ear.

Robert Young's is a hole in each ear."

Lack of stock proof fences made this means of identification necessary and brought to light the need for a "Fall Roundup."

National elections played a rather exciting role in Euclid, especially in the year of 1860 when Abraham Lincoln ran on the newly organized Republican party against Stephen A. Douglas on the Democratic ticket.

Notes closely related to the influence of the Civil War and Taxation

Official Euclid records disclose that the Lincoln-Hamilton team received 255 votes; Douglas-Johnson team received 104 votes; and the Breckenridge-Lane team received 7 votes.

There were only 366 votes cast in Euclid on that day; all electors were qualified and accounted for.

The Militia Law provided monthly relief funds for the families of soldiers fighting in the Civil War. The amount varied from \$2.00 to \$6.00 and was paid each month, fifteen families are recorded under date of June 27, 1863.

Following the Civil War many new names began to hold prominence in the Township records as elected servants of the community. Men like Seth Woodmansee, S. D. Pelton, Wm. & H. Reysle, J. Stine, Moses,

Bliss, Frissell, Welch, Harmes, James Eddy, Porter, and Sherman were added to or replaced those recorded in earlier years and mentioned previously in this paper.

One of the first records of the Township borrowing money was made on July 6, 1867 when said township borrowed \$523.33 from Wells Minor and gave a township note payable on September 6, 1868.

Dog taxing appeared as early as October, 1875.

Records again show the pains and diligence with which these early settlers attempted to settle disputes.

Euclid, Ohio - August 5, 1875

"This is to certify that on Monday, August 2nd there came to the enclosure of J. B. Emerich on Plank Road one light red cow, white spot on right side and one crooked horn, said cow supposed to be about nine years old; said cow is in the possession of John B. Emerich of Euclid Township, Cuyahoga County, Ohio."

No record discloses what happened to the above mentioned red cow.



Toll Gate at Euclid Avenue and East 212 Street (1895)



DR. W. O. JENKS, First Health M.D.

INDUSTRIAL BEGINNINGS

Natural Resources; food and its preservation; housing problems

Euclid's first industry sprang from the natural resources of the community. People were largely self-supporting except for such items as salt, sugar, flour and tea. The first three depended upon specialized processing. A gristmill was needed to grind grain into flour; large evaporating vats turned maple sap into syrup or sugar; teas were imported. Salt was considered a necessary item in every kitchen and the "salt lick" or salt works required extra help and probably provided Euclid with its first industry. Old-timers claim the "salt works" was east of Lloyd Road at or near East 280 Street and Eastwood Drive. The author's great-grandfather enjoyed retelling about his experience in getting salt at this point in the years prior to the Civil War. Lloyd Road was commonly called the "Salt Works Road" and years later was rechristened "Lloyd Road."

Closely related to the processing of salt was associated the community fishing. Good fishing was to be had in Euclid Creek. Deep holes were found at intervals from the foot of Highland Road to the lake. Most of these landmarks were named after the property owners and served both as swimming holes and places to fish. Sunfish, bass, crappies, black and white suckers, and occasionally catfish were caught in Euclid Creek. Salt furnished a means of preserving this food for winter use.

At the mouth of the creek in both the backwaters and in the lake, a good many kinds of lake fish were caught, among the most common was the sturgeon. Old-timers claim that these fish were usually thrown away or used for fertilizer - except the nose which was cut round into a ball. Summer heat had its own effect on the "ball" unless it was kept in cool water when not in use. As late as 1875 the sturgeon nose ball was the most common in use by the boys of Euclid Township. One hoary-headed old gentleman enjoyed telling this story:

"Yes, all we had was a sturgeon's nose for a ball. When we lost it in the deep grass, we just waited until the next day, then we could find it easy, especially in hot weather."

Another common industry that sprang up due to community needs was the sawmill. Lumber of all sizes was needed and surprisingly enough Euclid Creek furnished the power to run the mill. At the foot of Highland hill where the East and Middle branch join the West branch, a log dam was built across the stream and a sawmill placed in operation. This mill continued for several years and as late as 1908 the remnants of the dam were visible at the point of land formed by the bend in the East branch. Hemlock, pine, maple, oak, some hickory, and beech were the most common logs brought to the mill.

Introduction of fruit (particularly grapes) as an economic resource

Euclid was decidedly a farming or agrarian community for the first one hundred years of its history. Most early settlements were thus engaged because of necessity. Around these activities the people survived. Practically every household and farm was self-sufficient in obtaining the requisites of living, that is: food, shelter, and clothing. The few "luxuries" that were occasionally obtained were not considered as indispensable. Some of the more enterprising farmers found that the "clayey" loam soil with temperature protection from the lake, made an ideal combination for raising fruit. Common apple trees were the first of the fruit industry. "Johnny Appleseed" (John Chapman) contributed much in the early part of the nineteenth century by planting apple seeds in little protected enclosures of his own labors. As late as 1917 there were two trees standing on the bank of Euclid Creek that were known to have come from Johnny's plantings. The fruit business thrived and in the years following the Civil War, grapes were added to the crops and proved to be a profitable industry for almost half a century.

Euclid grapes were shipped all over the east but principally to New York City. The bunches were packed in specially built grape baskets known as "pony" and "nine pound." A solid wooden cover protected the fruit for shipment. Euclid became the shipping center (via the Nickel Plate Railroad) for a grape growing area much more extensive than the borders of Euclid Township. Later, wine-making was added to the industry and with it came problems that are not unfamiliar to parents today. Euclid wines achieved equal fame with Euclid grapes and for many years a premium was paid for both products by the eastern buyers.

The grape industry faced its doom with the intrusion of the "grape worm." This occurred soon after the beginning of the twentieth century. The State Department of Agriculture became interested and conducted vast experiments on the Dr. Arms' farm just off of Bliss Road.

Metal industrial development in the Euclid area sealed the doom of grape growing and although several vineyards were in operation as late as 1920, the reputation of Euclid grapes and Euclid Wines had retired to the pages of history.

Stone Quarries

Another natural industry that brought to Euclid added recognition was that found in the head waters area of Euclid Creek, namely, Stone Quarries. Bluestone gained reputation for its peculiar qualities and the comparative ease with which it could be quarried out. Sidewalk flagging and coping stone were among the most common uses of the quarry products produced in Euclid Township. Some grindstones were cut from the quarries but the quality was inferior to the Berea grit stones quarried in Western Cuyahoga County.

After the large blocks of stone were removed from the quarry, they were placed in a stone mill and sawed into flags or copestone. The sawing was done by bands of steel hooked in gangs, over which a spray of water was kept running and at regular intervals a "shot" of cutting sand was sprinkled in the slots cut by the steel bands. The old quarry on Green Road was the last to abandon its large scale operations. However, much of the excavation and related work is still a scar on the Earth's surface.

Bluestone Road, running between Green and Noble Roads, was named in recognition of the stone products of that immediate area.

RAILROADS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO BOTH ECONOMY AND CULTURE

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern (L. S. & M. S.)

The first railroad to pass through the Township of Euclid was known as the "CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA (C. P. & A.)" and was officially opened for business in 1852 and extended about five and one-half miles in Euclid Township. Several years later the old LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN (L. S. & M. S.) purchased this unit and made possible a standard gauge track railroad from Chicago to New York City. Freight was the major "hauling product" of the system but many passengers travelled by rail and gave rise to the development of the "Passenger Coach" and Pullman Cars for personal convenience. The "Diner" came many years later.

Nickel Plate (N. Y. C. L.)

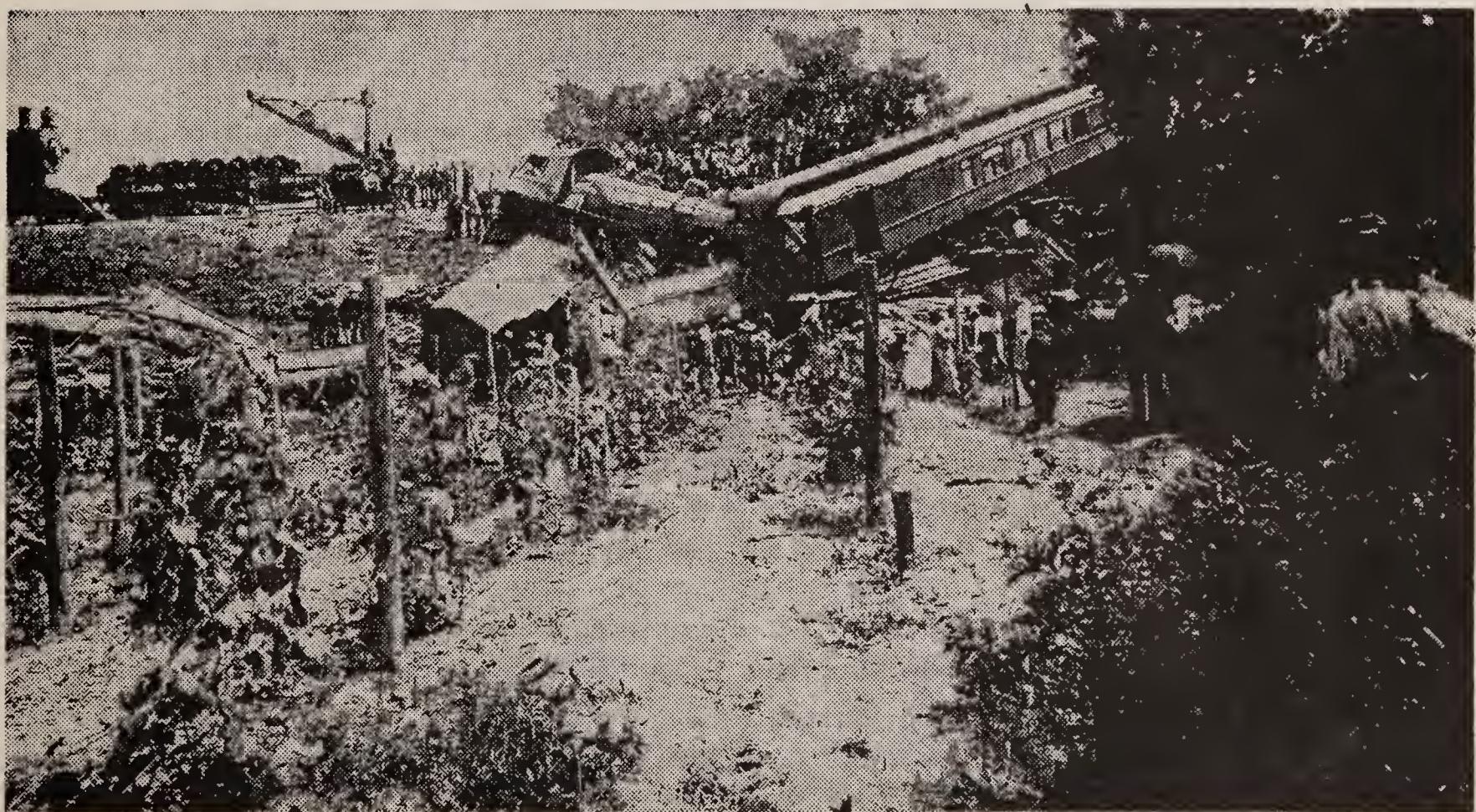
In the year 1881 the New York, Chicago, and St. Louis (Nickel Plate) Railroad was built. Two tracks were laid and the train schedule was frequently referred to as "Tri-weekly, through one week and try to get back the next." Nevertheless, the coming of the railroad to Euclid was a milestone in the township's development. It provided a rapid means of transportation for people travelling east or west.

The Nickel Plate was so nicknamed as a result of a pun by Edward L. Young, associate editor of the Norwalk, Ohio, Chronicle, who noticed that the initials N. Y. C. L. could be pronounced "Nickel." The process of finishing metals known as "nickel plating" was becoming popular at that time. Mr. Young coined the term "Nickel Plated Railroad" and the pun caught the public fancy. It was reprinted in other papers, including New York and Chicago dailies.

Several years later when the Vanderbilt interest purchased the railroad from its founders, Mr. Vanderbilt remarked - "It should be nickel plated at the price we paid for it." The term has been commonly used for over half a century.

The Nickel Plate paralleled the Lake Shore and served much of the same area. In laying the track it was necessary to cut through Euclid Cemetery, which at that time was a knoll north and west of the present Euclid Central High School, and west of the station stop. There is still some evidence of this landmark location, although the majority of the graves were removed to the present site on Euclid Avenue. The tracks were laid in spite of the protests of the living and the silence of the dead. The grading was done by teams of horses and by hand. In this latter effort, the Railroad Irish contributed much to the success of the enterprise.

A small switch yard was planned to serve the community and particularly were the "sidings" helpful during the grape era. Wagons of grapes would be lined up along the road (chiefly Chardon Road) for several hundred feet during the busiest part of the season. One of the interesting sights along the railroad siding occurred each time a train passed the loading car. Horses occasionally bolted and spread grapes for some distance before brought under control. To an adolescent boy this was real fun, especially if the boy could "help."



A derailment of an old Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad train was big news in Euclid in 1900. The vineyard in the foreground was one of many then in Euclid, at one time known for its grapes.

LOCAL PROBLEMS OF GOVERNMENT AND CONCOMITANT RESPONSIBILITIES

Liquor and "Other Beverages"

At the election of October 9, 1883, the first record of a vote referring to the sale of "Intoxicating Liquors" is given as follows:

Regulation and Taxation of Liquor Traffic	Yes	32
	No	5

Prohibition of Intoxicating Liquors	Yes	167
	No	10

At this time Euclid Township was clearly a "Dry" community and probably enforced its prohibition laws. However, it is to be remembered that most every farmer (and probably all his town friends) made their own wines and the author recalls that good Catawba grape wine, aged properly, could loosen the tongues of politically-minded visitors.

Smalltown "Oddities"

A new departure in why men were seeking some of the Township jobs comes to light in the record of April 21, 1884 when "the Trustees of Euclid Township met per adjournment to settle with Morris Porter, the outgoing treasurer. ---- Mr. Porter was paid the sum of \$345.78 balance in full for "Arrearage in Township Funds." A note of explanation followed.

"It has been the custom of Euclid Township to pay the treasurer the amount of 2% of all disbursements. Wherein said officer is entitled to 2% of all moneys received into his hands hence the amount paid to Porter."

Another variation in the shifting of responsibility speaks from the record dated June 28, 1884 wherein a "conduit ditch" contract was let with this indictment:

"The property holders to be responsible and the Trustees relieved of all responsibility. Work to be promptly done."

Collinwood precinct voted 41-18 in favor of a "Corporation of Collinwood" on October 8, 1878 and began on that date to record a separate precinct vote.

Needs of Unfortunate People

On April 16, 1879 "an agreement was made with Dr. W. O. Jenks, to give medical attendance and furnish medicine for the same for the term of one year from this date, for the consideration of one hundred dollars for the year from April 16, 1879 till April 18, 1880 for Doctoring the Town Poor." No liquor was to be included as "medicine."

New Taxes - - Cemetery and Poverty

Pride in the township seems to have been reasserted about 1875 and emphasized greatly from 1878 to 1882. Cemetery, roads, sidewalks, care of poor, etc., were noted in the records both as tax levies to be collected and as work to be done and bills paid for the same.

During the same year, 1882, a contract was agreed between James Stokes and Euclid Township for the care of the cemetery. A tax had been levied as follows:

"For Poor - one and one-half mills	1 1/2 M
For Cemetery - one-half mill	1/2 M

There was no misunderstanding on what the tax levies were for or how they were spent. The first mention of advertising for bids for public work to be performed is recorded on May 13, 1882.

Records of December 30, 1882 show that an order was drawn to pay Elizabeth Houck "to date for care of Anna Houck, a township charge."

One record dated April 13, 1882, marked Nottingham, Ohio, read as follows:

"Mr. Carter, Supt. of Lake Co. Infirmary, came to this place for the purpose of removing Mrs. Driscoll and family to above Institution. They were allowed to remain here so long as they should be able to support themselves, but to receive no aid whatever from Lake County."

Evidently this unfortunate family originally came from Lake County to Euclid Township and their remaining depended on being self-supporting.

It is further to be noted that on April 29, 1882 "orders were drawn for all bills presented except one from George Harper for household goods and supplies furnished to Smallpox patient, and one from Dr. J. T. Smith, and one from Dr. D. P. Badger of Collinwood for services rendered Smallpox patient." Two weeks later the Harper bill was approved for payment after being reduced from \$65.00 to \$50.00.

On March 5, 1883, an order was drawn to pay bills including "Scott Charles was paid in full for care of Town Hall and sexton fees at cemetery." This is the first time the word sexton appears on the records.

During the Spring of 1883 the Township authorities put up for auction the grass that might grow around Town Hall. Same was sold to Milo Brewer, father of Probate Judge, Nelson J. Brewer, for \$3.50 for the season. Times certainly have changed. In 1946 the grass would be cut by a paid crew and someone else paid to haul it away.

Under date of June 28, 1884, the poor were still being treated without due respect to causes or results, but they were given some consideration. This example illustrates the township's obligation. "Charles Krause, transient pauper, nationality a German Lunatic, was ordered to Cleveland Infirmary," and "John Lingrain, Sweed, leg broken, sent to the same place."

During the same year the township actually paid \$17.00 for "burying Mrs. Woolslugger at Norwalk, Ohio, and G. C. Mapes \$12.00 for burying the Leidheifer child."

These little items clearly show that the hearts of the Township fathers were melting with "sympathy and understanding."

It has been a long road since 1797 and the "education" rigidly resisted, but progress was being made. However, most of the considerations accorded the poor were by edict of the State. The authorities were merely conforming to State Laws.

Indentured Youth and Binding Contracts

Indentured youth seemed to disappear after the Civil War. However, a much modified contract is recorded on March 14, 1887 as is quoted herewith:

"I, John S., a resident of Euclid Township, Cuyahoga County, Ohio consent and agree to take one Almon B., son of Mrs. Katherine C. a boy of twelve (12) years of age and dependent upon the township of Euclid for his support to board him until he shall arrive at the age of fourteen (14) years. To clothe him comfortably and reasonably well while under my care and agree to send him to school at least four (4) months during the winter of each year."

"We, the Trustees of the above said Township and County, consent and agree to place Almon B. with said John S. upon the above conditions. Reserving the right to remove him in case he should be ill-used or insufficiently clothed, fed, and schooled."

This instance again shows the growing tendency for the community to assume some responsibility for the care of those less fortunate.

An item of some oddity appears in the record of April 30, 1887.

"George Thompson, who lived in this Township and belonging in Northern Township, Summit County, was killed by a train on the New York Central and St. Louis Railroad at the crossing on Townline Road near Collamer."

No reason is given for this notation, but probably the significance relates to expenditures of funds.

On January 25, 1890, an order was received for Summit County to furnish said Thompson family with "goods to the amount of \$4.00 per month for three months from the first of February, 1890. Euclid Township to pay this amount to the Summit County Infirmary Board.

The three-year interim must have been exceedingly trying on the bereaved family. However, the above order was rescinded on November 29, 1890 by notice from the Summit County Infirmary Board.

On the date of May 12, 1890, the following vote records a complete reversal of opinion on the sale of liquors:

For - sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage had 220 votes.

Against - sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage had 18 votes.

It should be noted herewith that in a short seven (7) years the public had been "educated" or propagandized to accept graciously the sale of liquor.

South Euclid's precinct likewise had received "education" along the same line. Their vote record is:

For the sale - - - - - 43 votes

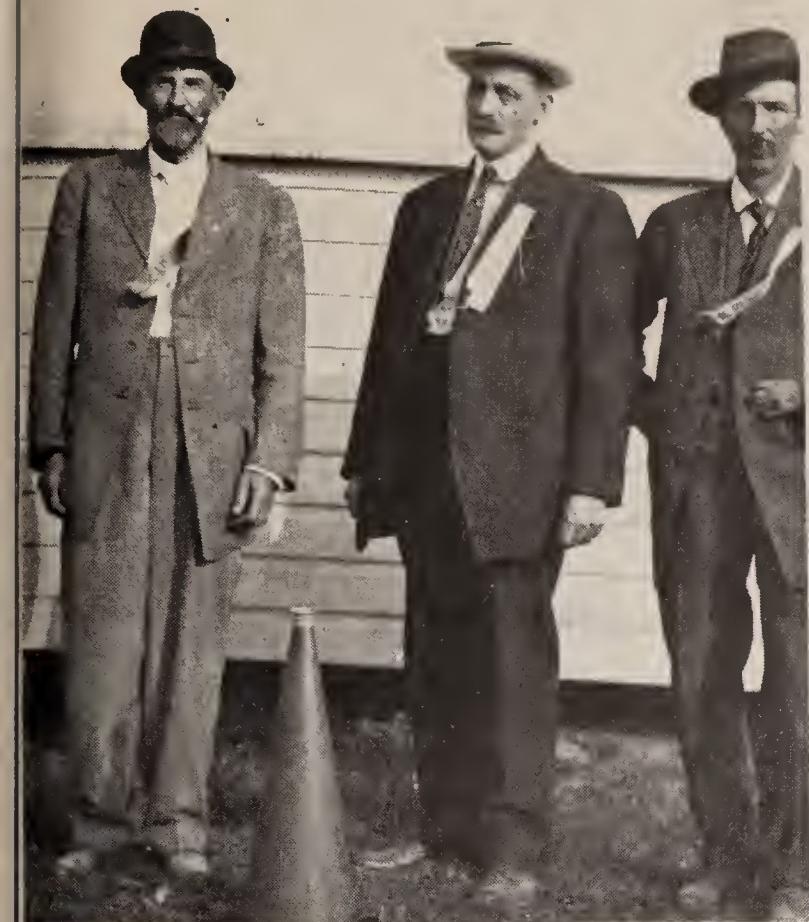
Against the sale - - - - - 40 votes

Old "Cut Road," now East 200 Street, was "rapidly being settled" by 1890, and on November 1st of the same year, the Township Trustees agreed to have ditches and drains constructed and repaired to drain the water and light sewage from said Cut Road. Ditches from the residence of John Miller north to the residence of John Dowd were dug or redug. This area was from about where present Miller Avenue crossed East 200 Street, north to Lake Shore Boulevard at about East 196 Street. This and other ditches were connected with Gardner Brook or to Frisell Brook and hence to the Lake.

A forward step in transportation is recorded on February 28, 1891 when the East Cleveland - Euclid and Wickliffe Street Railway Co. was incorporated and a right of way granted along Euclid Avenue. Certain restrictions were required since the railroad was to pass in front of the cemetery. "Cars were to stop for any and all funeral processions" and "a plank crossing not less than twenty-four feet long shall be constructed and kept in repair at the entrance of the cemetery."

Another queer record is dated February 27, 1892 and recites the following:

"The Cleveland Infirmary presented a bill for \$988.00 for Board and Medical attendance of one Mrs. M., insane. The trustees refused payment on the ground of her not being a pauper dependent



No, not the Indianapolis Speedway! Only a bend in Chardon Road Hill around 1900.

HIS 1910 CANDID PHOTO was taken at a Euclid Day Picnic. The old-timers shown are, left to right, Frank Tracy, Fred Priday and John Smith. Mr. Tracy and Mr. Priday are still with us in memory as a result of two fine residential streets being named after them.



HIS THRESHING CREW is shown working for Mr. Falton King, who is standing an extreme right next to horses. The picture was taken around 1900.



Railroad Engine which hauled coach containing body of Abraham Lincoln in 1865



SMITH'S RESTAURANT has been at the same location on Lake Shore Boulevard for 40 years. Photo above shows how it looks today; the other picture was taken shortly after the well-known eating spot opened at 22305 Lake Shore Boulevard in 1929.

upon the township for support. L. F. Mallen, Superintendent of Infirmary Board having agreed with the Township Trustees to take Mr. M., husband of Mrs. M., for payment.

Evidently the taking of "husband for payment" did not prove satisfactory for on date of May 28, 1892 a bill for \$1,050 was refused payment and no action taken. No further mention of this item is made.

Early Government Building

On March 2, 1893 a petition by thirty-seven qualified citizens and taxpayers was made to build a new town hall at a cost not to exceed \$6,000.00. The trustees took the matter under advisement.

On March 5, 1894 another petition was presented for same purpose but not to exceed \$4,000.00. This was submitted to the voters in Euclid precinct on April 2, 1894 and was voted down 81 to 60.

However, plans were considered for New Town Hall as presented by the architects, Cramer and Tugman. Also \$2,000.00 was to be transferred from the Poor Fund to the Town Hall Fund. Various bids were submitted for the labor and materials, the total of which seemed to exceed the original figure. Special meetings were held at the office of the architects, and on August 22, 1894 the bid was let to one William Carter.

Thus, by "democratic process" of the authorities the New Town Hall was going to be built in spite of the electoral vote of April 2, 1894. Public opinion has not always been "for the good of the masses," and courageous leadership in government is necessary to foresee coming events and requirements.

Concern for Fruit and Crop Diseases

A new venture in law requirements comes to light on February 23, 1895 when the Township Trustees were petitioned to appoint a "Board of Fruit Commissioners" for the Township to act under the law known as the "Black Knot and the Yellows law."

No action was taken until April 30, 1895 when the following were appointed under \$500.00 bond each - Orlin T. Battles, Willis H. Dille, and W. W. Dille. Their duties were defined in direct accordance with the two laws.

The ensuing two years' records disclose no outstanding developments worthy of repeating.

EUCLID MAYORS

H. S. Pickands	- 1903-1907
Louis Harms	- 1908-1913
Ralph Lathrop Fuller	- 1913-1915
Col. D. H. Pond	- 1916-1921
Col. Charles Zimmerman	- 1922-1925
Charles R. Ely	- 1926-1937
Kenneth J. Sims	- 1938-1971
Harry J. Knuth	- 1971-



HARRY J. KNUTH



KENNETH J. SIMS



MAYOR KENNETH J. SIMS in 1938, early in his career as Euclid's mayor, in the council chamber of the then-new City Hall.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOL PROBLEMS

One of the responsibilities given much consideration by Euclid Township authorities centered around the education of the rapidly increasing offspring of the farmers and their hired help. Since many of the original settlers were of New England ancestry, it is a safe assumption that good schools were established and that a satisfactory program of education was introduced to meet with the demands of the times. No authentic records disclose just what constituted the school curriculum. However, the teaching of reading, writing, and to cypher, were certain to be emphasized.

Probably, the schools were one-room buildings equipped with benches, bench tables, a pot-bellied stove, the teacher, and a bundle of bull switches or willow withes. The latter being necessary to establish a "learning atmosphere" and to indoctrinate knowledge to the older boys who came mostly during the winter session.

"Blab Schools" were in common use as late as 1870, but only in out-lying areas.

The first mention of schools was in connection with the town meetings being held at the "school house," or the next election to be at "the school." No official mention is made of school trustees, directors, or other personnel until March 1, 1830 when the clerk's report discloses that Benjamin Thorp and Timothy Eddy were "held and firmly bound in the sum of \$300.00 to Jerimiah Shumway, Joseph House, and Cornelius Thorpe, Directors of school district #10 in Euclid" as treasurer of said school district.

On April 5, 1837, the school examiners are recorded as: E. Burton and H. Foote. No assignment of duties or other responsibilities are indicated on the records.

From this date until the close of the Civil War, there is little said about schools, and that little usually concerned the accepting of bonds for the township officials, some of whom were in part responsible for the school funds.

On April 11, 1866 the township Clerk recorded the following:

"Accepted the Bonds of Charles W. Moses as Township Treasurer in the sum of \$2,000.00 School Funds, and \$3,000.00 Township Funds: Charles Moses and John M. Blake, Sureties.

Said Blake is further authorized to sweep the house, and build fires and keep the house in good order for the use of the Trustees and School Board and shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for the same."

This is one of the first records showing the township officials and the school board using the same meeting hall.

On April 18, 1876 an amount of \$3874.15 earmarked school fund was paid over to the newly-elected treasurer, A. C. Gardner.

From 1882 forward the amounts of school funds were referred to as such with this explanation added, "for amount see order book of above date."

It is known definitely that in keeping with other communities, the Euclid School system was patterned after the "district plan." The entire township was divided into districts and the schools designated by number.

- Number 1 was located at Chardon Road and North (School) Street.
- 2 was located at Noble (Corner Babbitt and Lakeland).
- 3 was located at Lake Shore Boulevard and East 200 Street.
- 4 was located at Nottingham (Corner Dille and Waterloo).
- 5 was located at Green Road and Euclid Avenue.
- 6 was located at Chardon Road at Richmond.
- 7 was located at South Euclid (Corner Green and Mayfield).
- 8 was located at Richmond Road and Mayfield Road.
- 9 was located at South Euclid.
- 10 was located near East 260 Street on Lake Shore Boulevard (Upson Road).
- 11 was located at Bluestone (Road).

A total of twenty teachers were employed in 1896 to staff these schools.

As late as 1910 most of the early school buildings were still standing, some were being used for school purposes while others were converted into dwellings. The teacher in each building was usually chosen for his (or her) ability to keep order. Discipline was the mark of successful teaching. Some teachers were run out of town, others stood their ground and defended their authority in fistic engagement. Occasionally all the teacher needed to do was recognize the chief bully and best him in wrestling or fighting. This method cured all challengers.

In 1868 a small class of six high school pupils was organized and attended the School Street building and were instructed in all subjects by one teacher-principal-superintendent. Records do not account for the outcome of this group of pupils. Evidently they did not complete their high school education, at least not in Euclid. However, many children of the more wealthy families went to Cleveland for a high school education.

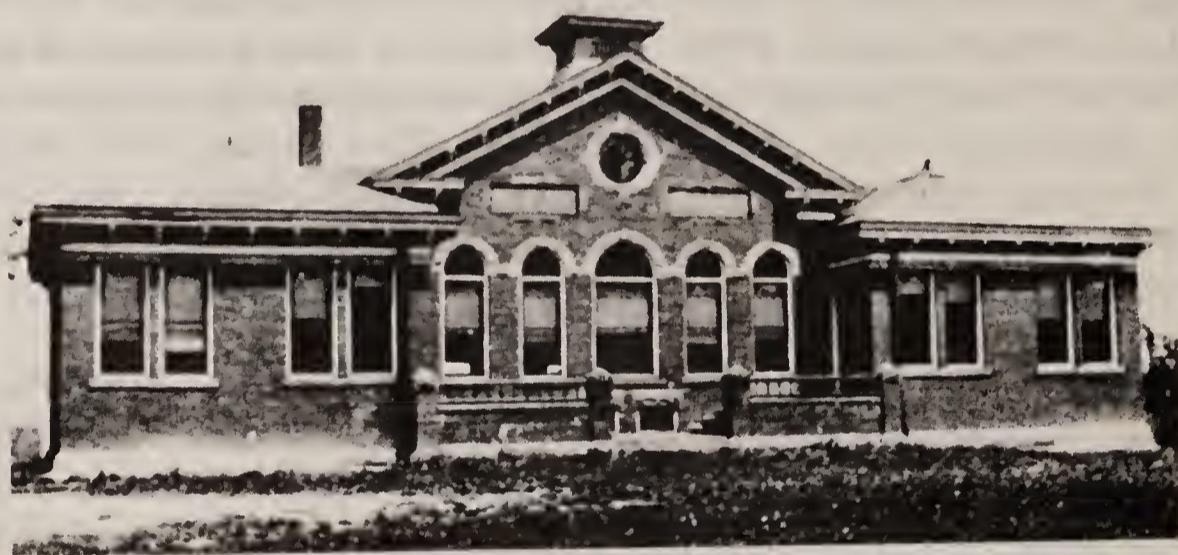
Everett L. Abbey was elected Superintendent of schools in 1895 following the erection of the first high school building on North Street in 1894 and chartered in 1896. However, it was not until May 28, 1897 that a class graduated. The names of those graduating and receiving diplomas were: Olive Callahan, Ella Houck, Will Houck, Libbie Pelton, Addison Verbsky, and Loida Verbsky. No class picture was taken. Of this class five are living - Will Houck was killed in the Spanish American War.

Olive Callahan did not marry. She spends her winters in Florida and the summer months at her home on Lakeland Boulevard. Ella Houck married Mr. Roth, has four children, and lives in Mentor, Ohio. Libbie Pelton married Ollie Brown, and lives in Chesterland, Ohio. Loida Verbsky married William Lentz and is the mother of three children and now lives at 24101 Lake Shore Boulevard. Addison Verbsky married Nellie Sites of Galion, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Verbsky enjoy their lovely home at 24737 Highland Road on the bank of the middle branch of Euclid Creek. Mr. Verbsky has retired after many years as a successful builder and contractor.

Thus we find the first one hundred years of the history of Euclid Township draws to a close with records showing the trend of the times, the development of a local government, and the problems of a community. Noticeable in all the records reviewed is the earnest endeavor on the part of the authorities to discharge their duties courageously and above all, honestly. No doubt the influence of daily communion with nature by these farmer-pioneer officials did a great deal to create a profound respect for the laws of nature and those of man.

Progress is as inevitable as change and those who cannot keep abreast of the times soon become static and useless as officials.

Continued as a special project on page 43 entitled "FIFTY YEARS OF EDUCATIONAL GROWTH."



Euclid's first high school, on North Street. Built in 1894, chartered in 1896, first class (of 6) graduated in 1897.

THE CHALLENGE OF CHANGE AND GROWTH 1898 - 1947

Many factors enter into the growth of a community. Harbors and water transportation played a most important part during the nineteenth century. Had Euclid received the grant for the Ohio Canal, Cleveland would probably have been a suburb of Euclid. However, the harbor facilities and potentialities of the Cuyahoga River favored Cleveland's growth as no other port along the south shore of Lake Erie. But, some means of rapid transportation of "coal to steel" and a dispersal of the resultant products was needed. The railroad belts furnished this essential.

Euclid continued to grow, largely because of the strategic location of railroad facilities coupled with the foresight of its leadership, both past and present.

Between the two railroads is a manufacturer's paradise for development. Few communities are so ideally favored. Industry, both heavy and light, have found that Euclid is partial to industrial development. This means homes, schools, churches, and local government must meet the demands of growth. About 1,500 acres were zoned for industrial development.

As early as 1898 the road tax was increased to two mills to provide adequate facilities for travel from community to community. New streets were much wider than the old streets and were "directed to be straight" without curves except where unavoidable. The "poor tax" continued to collect more monies than were expended and frequently a "transfer of funds" was authorized.

Incorporation of Nottingham Village as a separate community

Nottingham petitioned the township for privilege to incorporate separately as a village. Same was rejected, due to inadequate description and errors therein. An election was held on July 8, 1899 and votes recorded - one hundred twenty-six (126) for incorporation and twenty-nine (29) against incorporation. Investigation disclosed that "notice of election" was published for a period of less than that required by law and is therefore insufficient. A new election date was

posted to be held on August 15, 1899 at the store building of A. D. Curtiss. Notices were placed in the post office (J. J. Luikart Store) and in the Logan House. Proper expiration of days-posted was conformed to, and the election results were one hundred one (101) for and nine (9) against. Nottingham thus was lost to Euclid Township and became a corporation intact in accordance with boundaries prescribed by the interested authorities of both parties, same to be effective as prescribed by law.

Petitions for new roads and improvement of old ones were received, discussed, and approved. Measurements and detailed descriptions by regular surveyors were given the road supervisors and authorization to proceed with said improvements.

Under date of March 4, 1901 the "Poor Fund" had receipts to its credit in the amount of \$7,382.59 and showed a balance (after transfers to other funds) of \$3,968.13.

An order to the Euclid Township Trustees was received under date of October 28, 1901 to widen Euclid Avenue to a width of 86 feet and to keep same in good repair. This became the widest thoroughfare in the county at that time.

Incorporation of Euclid Village - 1903

The feeling of growing into a village resulted in more than the required thirty electors signing the petition "praying to incorporate the territory described in said petition into a Village." Election was set for February 14, 1903, voted upon and tallied as follows:

For incorporation - - - - -	130
Against incorporation - - - - -	126

A true copy of the minutes - in part - of a meeting called by the President of the Board of Trustees, dated February 17, 1903, is reprinted herewith:

"The object of this meeting being to complete the duties of said Board in regard to the incorporation of the Village of Euclid and to transact such other business as may appear.

It appearing from the return of the election made by the judges thereof to the Township Clerk, and certified by him, and heretofore spread upon the minutes, that at the election held in the territory of the proposed Village of Euclid, in Euclid Township, County of Cuyahoga, and State of Ohio, on the 14th day of February A. D. 1903, pursuant to notice as required by law, and as ordered by resolution of this Board heretofore adopted, a majority of the ballots cast and thereon the words "For Incorporation," there being cast and counted at said election two hundred fifty-six (256) votes, of which one hundred thirty (130) were cast "for incorporation," and one hundred twenty-six (126) votes were cast "against incorporation," on motion of Trustee A. C. Waters and seconded by Trustee Jacob Sulzer the Board of Trustees of Euclid Township declares that the following territory, described in said petition, to wit:

Situated in the Township of Euclid, County of Cuyahoga, and State of Ohio, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at the northeast corner of Euclid Township; thence south along the east line of said Township, to the south line of a parcel of land owned by Harriet Carmichael, being the north line of a parcel of land owned by Francis C. White; thence westerly along the south line of land owned by Harriet Carmichael, H. W. Brush, and A. L. Brush, being the north line of Francis C. White, to the center of Brush Road; thence south along the center of said Brush Road to the south line of land of Alice D. Barrett, being the north line of land of - - - - etc."

(Original Euclid Records Vol. 3,
pages 338, 339, 340).

A complete description of the Village boundaries was then described and attested to by the clerk - Louis Harms - and voted yea by E. T. Schroeder, A. C. Waters, and Jacob Sulzer.

Thus Euclid became a village, A. D. 1903.

The first village election resulted in the following persons being elected to office.

Citizens Ticket	Votes	Office	Peoples Ticket	Votes
H. S. Pickands	61	Mayor	Charles Harms	48
H. S. Dunlop	63	Clerk	R. R. Vogt	37
J. W. Smith	67	Treasurer	R. A. Hunt	37
William Covert	66	Marshal	William Hazen	35

Council 2 years

H. Avery	58	J. J. Carey	38
Willard Frissell	67	J. J. Murphy	37
J. W. Bently	57	J. Lilly	45

Council 1 year

J. F. Cavanaugh	58	John Marzel	37
W. M. Cope	60	O. Welch	40
A. D. Lowden	61	Albert Lock	35

However, the township continued to remain as an electorate and elected officers on the same date to the following responsibilities:

Eleven Road Supervisors were also elected.

At this point the records of Euclid Village become a distinct and separate part of the total and are designated as such. However, the Euclid Township records continue with much the same responsibilities

as described heretofore, even though the duties of each precinct may overlap between village and township.

As the village grew and took on more of its "incorporation cloak," the encroachments of large organizations and corporations became more noticeable. Ordinances to regulate sale of liquors, use and occupation of streets and sidewalks, and the disposition of obstructed natural water courses were among the first to receive attention. Libel suit against the Cleveland Electric Railroad Company was authorized by the council to prevent the construction of a "double track" on Euclid Avenue to East 212 Street.

A communication was received from the Euclid and Wickliffe Plank Road Company demanding payment of the original cost of the part lying in the Village of Euclid. Since the franchise of this company had expired the Village had ordered the collection of toll to cease.

The old L. S. & M. S. R. petitioned the council for permission to lay additional tracks and submitted plans for a subway at Cut Road (East 200 Street) and agreed to build same as set forth in the petition of their attorneys - Brewer, Cook, & McGowan.

A complaint of sewage being emptied into the street was received and acted upon. The Health Officer reported same as true and ordered same "to be abated."

The police court report of November 23, 1903 showed that nineteen cases of violations were tried, ten of these were for intoxication. Twenty-one dollars in fines and costs were collected.

Traffic; Utilities and Community Needs, October, 1904

Ordinance #17 to regulate the use of automobiles and Motor Vehicles on the streets and alleys of the Village of Euclid was presented and given its first reading. Several petitions were presented to the council for acceptance of allotment plats and after due consideration, readings, discussions and street changes, these allotments were developed. Thus, the subdivisions were approved and the ground work laid for further growth of Euclid. Another ordinance requesting the improvement

of Euclid Avenue from the West line to the East line of Chardon Road by lighting the same, was heard and approved on December 10, 1906. Water was also considered to be supplied from springs on the land of Eva Powers. The engineer was instructed to estimate amount of water available from this source, cost of equipment and distribution, and other necessary details. The report lacked full factual information, and a committee was appointed to view a similar arrangement at Gates Mills and Chagrin Falls.

A gas line was proposed by the Cleveland Gas Light and Coke Company and permission granted to lay six-inch gas main from Collamer Street, east to old Lock Street and a four-inch main from Euclid Avenue to Nickel Plate tracks. Along with these improvements the Council was confronted with the need for wider thoroughfares, pavement, erection of electric light lines, sewers (both storm and sanitary) and consequently spent many hours meeting in discussing these necessities. Special assessments were needed nearly every time a major improvement was authorized.

The reading of all ordinances on three different days was frequently dispensed with and the motions speeded on to completion. However, "time" was the cause of delays in getting improvement accomplished. The Council could not keep up with the pressure of improvements in spite of taking advantage of short cuts.

A flagpole was ordered erected on the Town Hall lot at a price not to exceed fifty dollars. This was accomplished in due time, but at a cost of ninety dollars.

By the year 1908, people were becoming accustomed to speed and permitted "the eight mile speed limit for autos, vehicles, etc., to include the territory from Euclid Creek to East Street and from the Nickel Plate Railroad to the top of Chardon Hill." This ordinance was amended to be extended East to Bliss Road and West to Dille Road, and the Mayor was authorized to purchase Speed Warning signs to be placed at the limits mentioned in the ordinance.

With the coming of better transportation the Village purchased fire fighting equipment and subsequently established a fire department (March 8, 1909) with one chief and assistant together with voluntary

firemen. The chief was to receive no compensation, his assistant to receive three dollars per fire, and all volunteers called upon to receive two dollars per fire. At this date no water facilities were available except those around each home (wells and cisterns). Ordinance #91 relative to the construction of water mains was voted on at the meeting of April 12, 1909 and was declared "lost." The taxpayers assembled at the next Council meeting and resolution #92 on water mains was introduced, given the required readings and passed - truly a democratic procedure by the voters.

The people seemed to recognize their strength by ballot and quite suddenly they demanded cinder sidewalks, stone walks, paved roads, re-gravelling of roads, gas, lighted streets, water, weed elimination, and such other improvements as were needed to keep Euclid Village in a class with East Cleveland and Cleveland Heights.

Six pairs of handcuffs were ordered by the mayor - same to be used on law violators, but not to hand-cuff the council. Evidently some one anticipated the need for law enforcement prior to Halloween Night and two deputy marshalls were assigned to Special Duty at three dollars each for the night. The handcuffs were not used, however.

Residents of Glenridge Road petitioned the council for lights on their street - the same running along two sides of the cemetery and thereby increasing the fear of superstitious people. Some of the boys from Euclid or Nottingham would periodically "help" in accelerating the speed with which the Glenridge folks could travel up and down the road. On warm summer nights a couple of boys with a pair of bed sheets could have a night of real fun around the cemetery - especially since much of the travelling was still by horse and buggy, and "spooners" frequently drove on Glenridge Road.

At the meeting of August 22, 1910 the council authorized the purchase of a motorcycle for the Marshall and his deputies. Manufacturers were invited to demonstrate but the committee's report was not favorable and purchase not made.

In December of this year the council voted to permit coasting on Chardon Hill between the hours of 7 p.m. and 10:30 p.m. and that "sentinels" be placed on guard to give warning to approaching vehicles and other dangers and that the Village employ deputies to be placed on

guard during said hours." Coasting did take place and large "Bob Sleds" holding ten to twenty persons were used. Most of these were built by the boys and both boys and girls enjoyed the winter sport. On one occasion a bobsled load came down Chardon Road Hill (Old road, of course) and met simultaneously with a main line interurban car. The wheelsman of the bobsled hollered "duck" and the entire bob load passed under the car without injury. It should be stated that in those days the interurban cars were built high off the ground and required four steps up to get to the rear platform.

Life in Euclid was anything but routine, and fun for the young people centered around the outdoor sports of nature. The older folks behaved in their usual chosen manner. Horse racing on St. Clair Street, just east of Cut Road (East 200 Street) was a summer Sunday morning event that brought out sizable crowds. However, the danger of depleting the church attendance soon brought council legislation to legally prohibit horse racing in Euclid, but not before Jay Kniffin's big black gelding had won over most of the other horses.

During the administration of Louis Harms (1908 - 1913) many improvements were made in the Village of Euclid. Water mains were laid in the principal streets, and outlet connections placed for nearly every dedicated street. Allotments continued to be presented to the council for approval. The growing village needed more legal counsel and the service of a competent engineer. The Village council approved the appointment of both with salaries of two hundred and one hundred dollars annually, the latter to have a fee of four percent of total cost of improvements authorized by the Council. The use of the "Fee System" was advocated at the time because of the relatively small amount of total cost. However, it became very expensive as the community grew and had to be abolished.

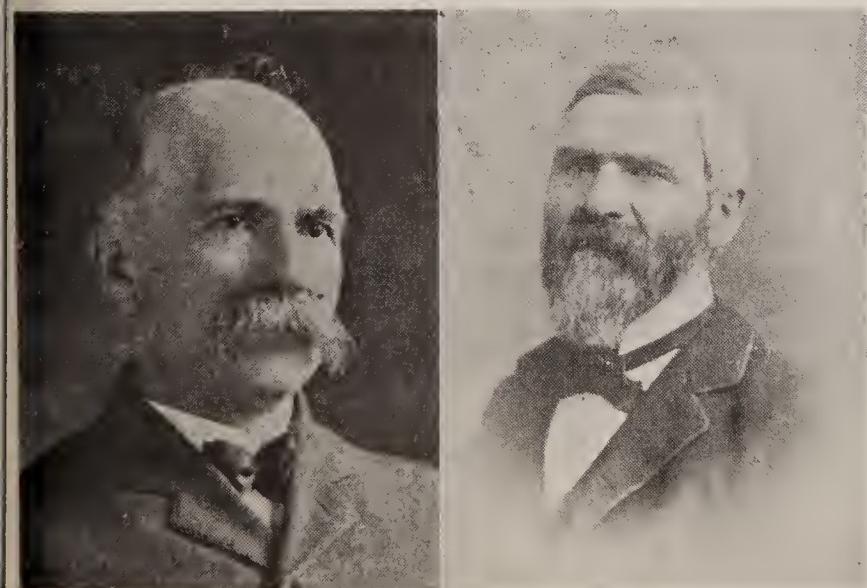
Mayor Fuller continued the work started under Mayor Harms and the water main construction was completed. Mr. Fuller resigned in November, 1916 and the Council appointed Col. D. H. Pond to fill the unexpired term ending December 31, 1917. Col. Pond was elected in November, 1917 and served as Mayor until 1922. The allotments mentioned above carried with their acceptance certain obligations of constructing sewers, water mains, paved roads and sidewalks, together



OLD STOP #10 — Corner Euclid Avenue and Chardon Raad. Taken in 1899.



EUCLID HI 1901 GRADUATING CLASS—Standing are Charles Hanslik, Lizzie Marzel, Ollie Wigham, Hugh Stacey, Fay Tracey and Floyd Crosier. Second row, left to right—Florence Stein, Principal Homer D. Rankin and Blanche Hager. Front row—Mamie Spencer, left, and Lizzie White.



EUCLID'S FIRST HIGH SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT was this distinguished gentleman, Everett L. Abbey. He was Superintendent from 1896 to 1910.

THIS PHOTO is of Mr. Garrett Voorhees, grandfather of Leonard B. Voorhees, director of the department of pupil personnel for the Euclid schools.



CITY HALL / EUCLID, OHIO



EARLY (1896) EUCLID — Burk Nash, Charles Avery, Olive Harmon McCarthy, Carl Saefkow, John Saefkow, Marcus Peltan and Agnes Tracey Peck.

with extension of electrical service and street lighting. Two bond issues were submitted at special elections and passed by popular vote. One was for half a million dollars to construct additional sewers and sewage disposal plant. The second was for three hundred eighty-five thousand dollars and was to be used to widen both the Boulevard and Euclid Avenue. For reasons not disclosed the sale of the bonds was unsuccessful even though offered on several occasions.

Colonel Charles Zimmerman was elected to the mayoralty in November, 1921 and took office in January, 1922. The bonds were sold soon thereafter and the village proceeded with the construction of the main sewer system, a sewage disposal plant, a garbage incinerator, and a fire station. Both the Boulevard and Euclid Avenue were widened to their present width, although not as well improved. A Community Park was advocated and nineteen acres purchased for park and related purposes. One of the milestones of the Zimmerman administration was the passing of the Zoning Ordinance, which was immediately challenged. The case ran the gamut of local State Courts and reached the Supreme Court of the United States where it was upheld as constitutional. Reference to the Euclid Zoning Ordinance has been used as a model by many villages in Ohio and other states.

The dedication of allotment streets together with suitable street connections for water, sewers, and all street improvements necessitated issuing and sale of some two million dollars of bonds. This was accomplished even though sometimes at an expensive premium.

In November, 1925 Charles R. Ely was elected Mayor on a platform of improved economy and abolition of the fee system. He faced a delinquency in tax collection attributed to the poor judgment in allotment improvements of previous years. One of his first acts was to obtain Council approval to abolish the costly fee system and to appoint full time men to handle the engineering problems. Rigid economy in street improvements was enacted, and only those streets of reasonable usage were further improved.

Industrial expansion became the program of development soon after Mayor Ely was inaugurated. The land between the two railroads was looked upon as an ideal location. The Council adopted a liberal policy

to encourage prospective manufacturing companies. Among the first large plants to choose Euclid facilities was Chase Brass and Copper Company. Addressograph-Multigraph Company followed in 1930 after considering some thirty odd cities as possible sites. The main offices and the new plant were built and the business moved to Euclid from Chicago. Addressograph-Multigraph brought many of their personnel to operate the huge organization. Other plants have followed, and today Euclid has one of the largest industrial areas in Ohio cities of comparable size.

During the early years of the depression, a delegation of Euclid citizens and Mayor Ely applied in person to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in Washington for funds to finance a Euclid Housing Project. On October 3, 1933 a grant for housing expenditure of one million dollars was authorized by the government to be used in erecting individual homes. Government authorities claimed this was the first housing project approved by the government. Plans for the houses were designed by government architects and several such homes were built; other projects received government or local sponsorship.

On the nineteen-acre site for parks, a splendid Community House was built by the Civilian Works Administration during the winter of 1933 - 1934. This fine building is surrounded by beautifully landscaped floral gardens and picturesque lawn arrangements. The site overlooks the bank of Lake Erie and affords a grand view. People frequent this spot to gaze upon the beauties of nature in quiet relaxation.

The Euclid Post of the American Legion played an important part in assisting the City Administration in civic improvements.

In the summer of 1929, the old Town Hall caught fire and before sufficient equipment could arrive, this landmark was a roaring inferno and only at great risk were the original records rescued. The building loss was quite complete. The city government officials used the old hotel on Chardon Road as its headquarters. During this period plans were prepared for a new administration building or City Hall, and under W. P. A. authorization the new building was completed in 1938.

The population in 1920 was officially recorded as 3,363 and in 1930 had increased about four hundred percent to a total of 12,751. Since Euclid is one of those communities built lengthwise rather than square, the problem of adequate transportation was imperative to the residents and factory workers. A Municipal Bus Line was placed in operation during the year 1935.

Kenneth J. Sims was elected Mayor in November, 1937 and took office on January 1, 1938. The end of the depression was not in sight and the unusual demand for relief was a major issue in the first few months of his administration. However, by inspiring a co-operative attitude and enlisting the support of the schools, churches, Legion, Kiwanis, and various other civic organizations, the problem was effectively met. People did not go hungry even though the luxuries of previous years were not permitted.

Many innovations were attempted to meet the crying needs of that uncertain period between a major depression and a pre-war boom. Unemployment registration was provided at the new City Hall, and over three hundred residents in Euclid were interviewed and placed on record. Some were placed in employment while others were recommended to training schools. This plan helped to solve some of the unemployment among the recently graduated high school students - many of whom felt somewhat bitter toward society.

One of the outstanding accomplishments of the Sims' administration is reflected in the reduction of bonded indebtedness. The total debt had reached the sum of five and one-fourth million dollars all bearing a relatively high interest rate, with an average of about five percent. Refunding became an immediate necessity following several threatened lawsuits. The first attempt resulted in a rate approximating four percent. The final arrangement on refunding reduced the interest rate to two and three-quarters percent, and the new bonds were sold at a significant premium. Today Euclid is in a very sound financial position and is rated as the second lowest tax rate in Cuyahoga County.

In 1942 the Thompson Products Company purchased a site of one hundred twenty acres fronting on both East 222 Street and Euclid Avenue, on which was erected a thirteen million dollar plant for the

production of aircraft valves. This division of Thompson Products was christened TAPCO. Government orders justified a further expansion through the finances of the Defense Plant Corporation and TAPCO added facilities nearly equaling the original plant. The manpower schedule called for at least seven thousand workers. Other expansions included Cletrac, Cleve Aero, Cleveland Hobbing Machine, Euclid Electric Company, Euclid Case, and a large number of smaller industries of sufficient diversification to insure a rather steady employment demand.

This expansion brought about an acute housing shortage for the defense plant workers. A survey was conducted by the Federal Works Agency and a Defense Housing program was deemed essential to National defense. Two units were recommended, one of five hundred homes built on East 200 Street (known as Euclid Homes) and the second a unit of eight hundred homes built on property facing Babbitt Road and known as Lake Shore Village. The first unit was completed in 1942 and the second in 1943. Both were immediately filled to capacity and now have a long waiting list of applications.

Growth of the city brought new demands on utilities as well as protection against fire, traffic hazards, and the need for added police facilities, together with school needs. Euclid met these demands in a manner which convinces people that Euclid City is a good place to live.



Euclid Park Clubhouse

Built by CWA in 1933-34

FIFTY YEARS OF EDUCATIONAL GROWTH 1898 - 1947

Following the graduation of the class of six, the high school course was extended by the Superintendent, Everett L. Abbey, and his recently appointed assistant, A. Hawthorne Maves. This action was approved by the Board of Education which at that time had a membership of eleven; Frank B. Tracey was President; Almon Dille, Clerk; Stephen White, Treasurer; and M. J. Crosier, C. Dodsworth, A. J. Frank, W. A. Hale, F. F. Houck, Fred Keyerleber, Joseph Nolan, J. E. Rowland and Seth Woodmansee. These men were responsible for the education of the children in Euclid Township.

School census showed a total of eight hundred and sixty-eight boys and girls eligible for school. The enrollment was only forty-five in the High School. Superintendent Abbey expressed a regret that more children did not avail themselves of the opportunity for a free education. Reports disclose that the average daily attendance was four hundred and eighteen in all districts. Absence and tardiness prevailed to a marked degree; in one year (1897 - 98) there were 1,439 cases of tardiness. This was an average of about 3 1/2 tardy marks per pupil and according to the Superintendent, was ten times more than necessary. However, walking was the chief means of transportation except for those who came some distance and they rode horseback or drove a horse and buggy. A tie-shed was used for the stabling of the horses. Parents were mostly indifferent to the educational needs of their off-spring and frequently kept the child home to work or because the "cow was due to calve today."

Mr. Abbey disclosed that there were eighty-seven cases of whipping in one year; five of whom were girls. On this subject the Superintendent states: "We are opposed to corporal punishment believing it should be banished to animals and slaves. The American boy, like the ancient Roman should not be whipped. But so far we are unable to avoid it altogether. It will be inflicted only as a last resort before sending to the Reform Farm."

No record was found of any boy being sent to the Reform Farm, although several were duly threatened. Most of those who did show an over amount of "spirit" turned out to be successful and worthy citizens while some of the more docile didn't "amount to much."

In the school year 1898 - 99 the curriculum was revised to cover four years of primary work, four years of grammar work, and four years of high school work. In high school a choice of two courses was offered, either the Classical or the English. Having once launched on either course, the pupil was unable to change to the other.

The commencement of 1901 consisted of ten graduates all of whom are living (1947). Two of these young men became school custodians after having served in other capacities following their graduation. Hugh Stacey is one of the oldest in point of service of the building custodians and kept Euclid Central in excellent condition. At one time Floyd Crosier was custodian at the Nottingham School, and is now living in Florida.

At this point in the development of Euclid the community had incorporated into a village and the succeeding records are those of the Euclid Village Board of Education. The members elected on November 8, 1904 were Louis Harms, L. E. Stevens and Edward Lilly for four years; W. H. Slade for two years and Graham Clark who failed to qualify, was appointed on January 26, 1905 for the remainder of a two-year term.

At the Board meeting of January 26, 1905 the following "Teachers and Janitors Pay Roll" is recorded: Superintendent E. L. Abby, \$90.00 per month, Principal H. D. Rankin, \$70.00; Constance Brown, \$45.00; J. B. McVeigh, \$45.00; May Gould, \$55.00; Katherine Collard, \$44.00; Myrtle Chittenden, \$45.00; Edith Sambrook, \$45.00; Lucie L. Clark, \$45.00; Adeline Ross, \$40.00; Janitors H. D. Rankin, \$12.00; Katherine Collard, \$2.00; Myrtle Chittenden, \$2.00; Frank Stillwell, \$2.00; and Adeline Ross, \$2.00.

In the year 1905, Mr. Abbey resigned and was succeeded by Homer D. Rankin, a graduate of Western Reserve Adelbert College in 1898. He remained only three years and resigned in disappointment; only one pupil graduated in those three years. At this commencement some of the resourceful boys brought cabbages and threw them from the gallery. Following Mr. Rankin's resignation, the board hired Joel C. Oldt -- a dynamic man of small stature and unbounded enthusiasm.



TEENAGERS OF 1900 are shown in this Euclid High School photo. In the background on the steps are School Board Members Frank Tracey, Louis Harms and Al Louden. The students are, seated, left to right—Ollie Cline, Carl Priday, Percy Jenks, Gaylord Gardner, Hugh Stacey and Haskel Tracey. Standing, left to right, are—Ollie Wigham, Herb Hudson, Charles Hanzlik, Fay Tracey, Charles Hale, Ralph Miller, Ray Waters, Maurice Spencer, Floyd Crozier, Lizzie White, John Marzell, Lizzie Marzell, Florence Stien, Gustava Barr, Walter Maxwell, Blanche Hager, Mamie Madden, School Superintendent E. L. Abbey, Halena Snyder, Eliabeth Rayner, Mabel Lowden and Teacher E. Hawthorne Mavis.



EUCLID TOWN HALL—Built in 1894 and destroyed by fire April 12, 1929.



A CENTER FOR CONVERSATION always was the village blacksmith shop. Here you see some early Euclid citizens in a relaxing mood in September of 1886 at the shop of Milo Brewer, located on Euclid Ave.

On one occasion the State Superintendent of Schools unwisely criticized the wearing of hip boots by a pupil, and after listening to Superintendent Oldt's discourse on Euclid's clay-mud, the discussion turned to topics of more intellectual value. Old Bliss Road (now East 222 Street) was one of the worst roads to travel in muddy weather. Highland Road hill was probably next and it was not unusual for a team of horses drawing an empty wagon to get stuck going down grade on either of these roads. Nevertheless, children waded through in fair weather and foul and continued to enlarge the school enrollment. As late as 1910 an automobile was unable to travel on Lake Shore Blvd. except during the summer.

In 1909 the first graduating class educated under the new Superintendent had their commencement. Dr. Clement Martzolff, President of Ohio University, was engaged as the speaker. The class consisted of three girls and one boy -- Juliette Harms, Emelie Hanus, Leona Smith, and Carl Scheuring. Young Scheuring walked each day from his home on Bishop Road to Euclid Central and returned. He was not required to take forty-five minutes of gym.

For the above commencement the Board expended funds in the amount of thirty-three dollars to cover expense account of Dr. Martzolff (\$15.00) and the Oberlin Quartette (\$18.00).

In the summer of the year 1909, the Board of Education offered a levy to the people for approval to cover the cost of building improvements totaling \$2,500.00 in five bonds of \$500.00 each. Same was approved. The bonds were offered for sale through advertising in two papers - The Cleveland Leader and the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Said bonds were duly sold and the funds used for improving buildings as directed by the Board of Education.

However, a bond issue for fifty thousand dollars "necessary for the proper accomodation of the schools in said district to purchase a site, erect a school house thereon and furnishing the same," was sponsored by the Superintendent, considered by the Board and under direction of State Election officials was submitted to the people. This levy failed to be approved.

The initiation of new legislation by the Board becomes interesting chiefly because it is the first time the Board becomes responsible for such action and from a historical standpoint is history making. Thus,

we find three occasions where the action was recorded for the first time. On November 23, 1909 the insurance of Euclid Village School buildings was considered. On December 23, 1909 three new Webster International Dictionaries were purchased for use in grammar schools, and on December 28th, the clerk was "authorized to make such arrangements as in his judgment are necessary for the transportation of pupils on Lake Road and Euclid Avenue." Boundaries were established for this purpose.

On May 25, 1910 the Board of Education hired a Music Supervisor - Florence Schaffer - at a salary of \$45.00 per month for one and one-half days each week in all buildings and during the entire school year. In August of the same year the purchase of a dynamo and a steam engine was authorized for use in the High School.

A revolutionary action was approved on August 29, 1910 granting the teachers a sick leave of three (3) days with pay, providing each notified the Superintendent immediately in case of inability to meet their classes.

The meeting of September 29, 1910 occasioned a discussion and an expulsion action taken regarding the exclusion from school of a boy "owing to the condition of his mind." Said boy was duly excluded by written notice to the parents. Several months later the Board approved tuition to Cleveland for this "backward boy."

At the same meeting a clock was authorized to be purchased for the high school.

Free textbooks and supplies were ordered for a family unable to purchase same. The High School was wired for electric lights by the Warner Electric Company and contract entered into by the Clerk for the "Furnishing of Electricity." It was a momentous occasion when the first light was turned on, but use of same during daylight hours was greatly restricted.

Basketball made its debut following a petition signed by nineteen (19) high school pupils requesting the Board's co-operation in securing the Town Hall for such use.

Somewhere along the road of history, three high school boys had been suspended. The Board met in session as a committee of the whole to discuss this matter of discipline. By unanimous vote the boys were permitted to return to school providing they would publicly apologize to the Superintendent, principal, teachers, and school and agree to live up to the rules and regulations of the school.

Public inspection of school buildings was effective in 1911 and the State inspector condemned the School Street building until certain changes were made.

School was declared dismissed on Friday, February 10, 1911 in order that the teachers might attend the Northern Ohio Teachers Association meeting to be held in Cleveland.

One of the unusual commands of the Board was decreed on March 23, 1911 when the graduates in the May class were to "take part in the exercises" at the commencement. Evidently no one remembered the boys who voluntarily took part in the commencement of 1906. The Town Hall was to be decorated for commencement with "proper and necessary bunting." The Superintendent recommended for graduation a class of six pupils.

A one hundred thousand dollar bond issue was authorized to be voted by the taxpayers for the purpose of building a new school. The last bond was to mature in 1935. A site of five acres was duly purchased from Adam and Martha Stein at a cost of \$2,750.00 (the present site of Shore School). Another site was bought from H. Avery on August 21, 1911 at the location of Central School.

There is frequent and periodic reference by the Board of having received bids to clean the school closets. Evidently these places of deposit were not storage vaults for textbooks.

A teacher by the name of Miss Millie Eby was transferred to No. 10 school because of the small enrollment in the primary grades. Little did the Board realize the splendid service that this teacher was to give Euclid children during the next thirty years. Miss Eby's devotion and sincerity to her responsibilities is an example of fidelity seldom equaled in the profession.

Under date of February 29, 1912, the Board formally approved the erection of a building at the intersection of Babbitt and Bliss Roads on the property purchased from Adam Stein, et al, and the "same is hereby named Shore High School."

Proposed bids were received for the two new buildings (Euclid and Shore) and over six pages of thirty-six bidders on each page were spread upon the minutes. The lowest bidder was Glick and Burgett of Lorain, Ohio, for \$85,000.00 for both buildings. The contract was awarded this firm. Thus was born a healthy rivalry that continued many years to excite local people on each side of the tracks and provided a challenge to each school.

Tuition of pupils living in other communities who attended Euclid schools was fixed at \$2.00 per month in the High School and \$1.50 in the grades. This rate is not comparable to the amount required in 1947.

The first "School Exhibit" authorized by the Board was approved on February 20, 1913 and was to consist of an "exhibition and display of the work of the schools of Euclid Village." All materials, etc., needed by the pupils were included in the expenditure of exhibit funds.

The Board also paid for a "limited number of Invitations for High School Graduates" not to exceed \$15.00. On "Decoration Day" a parade was proposed and the Board appropriated funds for the purchase of flags to be carried by the pupils. This practice is still in force after thirty-three years of continuation.

One of the seemingly hard to understand actions of the Board shows the lowest paid teacher receiving only five dollars more per month than the best janitor. In August, 1913, Harry Farrell was employed as janitor at Euclid High School at a salary of \$100.00 per month for twelve months and to pay for any extra help needed to keep building and grounds in good condition. This is another instance of hiring a worker whose loyalty and fine service extended over a quarter century.

Roy Stray was employed the same year and served faithfully until his untimely death in 1939.

July 15, 1965

EUCLID NEWS-JOURNAL



Euclid Hi 1899 Photograph Found

Charles W. Luikart of Madison, Ohio, recently was looking through some old papers. In the process he came across this photo of the 1899 graduating class of Euclid High school. It was the second group of students from the school to go out into the cruel world.

Luikart's deceased wife was the former Stella Baldwin who lived on Nottingham rd. He is the father of Lathum G. Luikart, 150 East 150th st., and the uncle of Carl G. Luikart, 30 Luikart dr.

He identifies the people in the above photo as follows:

TOP ROW (left to right): Ross Brewer, Charles Luikart, Principal A. H. Mavis, Clarence Whigham, William Abbott. MIDDLE ROW: Nina Avery, Lucy Snyder, Mary Stevens, Dora Hunt, Minnie Priday, Alice Rickards. BOTTOM ROW: Clara Weber, Willie White, Clara Young.

Luikart says Supt. E. L. Abbey and student, Stella Verbsky were absent when the photo was taken.

Complete janitorial rules were set up for all schools by the Board of Education.

A telephone was approved (the first) for installation in Euclid High School. Shore got a piano at the next meeting and a phone later. Water was piped into Shore in the summer of 1913 and likewise at Euclid High School. A "Hospital Room" was voted for Euclid on August 28, 1913. Social parties were limited to one each year in each high school by the Junior Class and one by the Senior Class.

The list of teachers climbed steadily and for the opening of school in September, 1913 there were nineteen on the payroll including L. L. Marshall who was promoted from Nottingham High when Cleveland absorbed old N. H. S. Most of the teachers had either a one-year or three-year certificate and were not graduates of a four-year college course. Accompanying or perhaps causing the increase in the number of teachers is the school enumeration. In May, 1913 there was a total of 631; in 1914 there were 575; in 1915 - 573; in 1917, a total of 661; and in 1918 the record reached 809 children of school age.

A noticeable drop is recorded in 1914 when the City of Cleveland annexed part of the western end of Euclid Village originally known as part of lot #50 in the Gore Tract and Tract #15 and Tract #10. Boundaries are recorded in full in the Board minutes but mean little to residents of today's Euclid. This was school #5 cited in the records on page 28.

The usual Board business shows little change in procedure except an increase in the payroll and in the clerk's salary.

It is interesting to note the change in writing of the minutes beginning in 1912, and particularly the influence of the Spencerian script. All the records are legibly written and show the painstaking efforts of the writer.

Under date of January 5, 1914 an "Athletic Committe" was appointed consisting of Hill, Jamison, Oldt, Richards, and Honey. Board member Hill is Ben Hill whose football ability is attested for in the first school football picture of 1908.

Fifteen dollars was received for hay from the Shore School site and eventually transferred into the Building Fund of #1 School.

A safe deposit box was rented on February 26, 1914, by the Superior Savings and Trust Company, for the deposit of Euclid School Bonds, totaling twenty-eight thousand dollars.

In May, 1914, Joseph A. Baer was employed as Superintendent for one year at a salary of \$1,400.00 to be paid in twelve equal installments.

A list of the graduates from 1897 through 1914 is given on page 62.

Tuition for pupils outside the Euclid Village school district was fixed at three dollars weekly for high school pupils and two dollars for the grades. A resolution requesting a complete inventory of all school property was passed in August, 1914. Likewise, another new resolution was adopted requiring "Dr. Hill to arrange for Physical examination of all pupils taking gymnasium work in the Euclid Village Schools." Later the same year D. McClellahan was employed "to make the medical examination" of all pupils. First-aid cabinets were purchased for Shore School in February, 1915.

An amendment was made in the salary schedule to require the applicant to have two years of Normal Training with practice teaching in order to be appointed to a regular position. The same year a charming young lady was to begin a career of service to Euclid children. Mrs. Bessie F. Wells (Bessie Sherman) was appointed to teach at a salary of sixty-four dollars per month.

The first portable school building was ordered from the American Portable House Company of Seattle, Washington for use during the school year 1915 - 16, and it was at that time that Mrs. Wells began her teaching in Euclid.

At first meeting in January, 1916, the Board voted "to employ a visiting nurse to follow up health work of Euclid Village Schools for a period of six weeks at about \$15.00 per week." This action was the beginning of nurse service in the schools. Six hundred lantern slides were ordered purchased for use in the first visual program. A substitute teacher was employed in January, 1917 at the rate of \$3.50 per day.

A note of watchdog efficiency discloses that in May, 1916 the Board requested that since "pupils of Shore having expended funds received for athletics without permission," are hereby required to refund same at the amounts stated in the bill to the parent, i.e. boys \$4.50 each and girls \$5.59 each. Evidently this was done chiefly as a lesson to others. No explanation is given about the difference in amounts to boy and girl.

Both high schools were too small to accomodate the increased enrollment and bonds were issued, architects employed and contracts let for the necessary expansion.

In August, 1917 the first recorded year's leave of absence was approved by the Board and granted to Mrs. J. Powell Jones who taught music in the schools.

Early in the year 1918 a "visiting day" was authorized for each teacher in the system and with pay.

Vaccination of all pupils and teachers was ordered by the Health officer of Euclid Village and suitable action taken by the school board to comply with the request.

At the meeting of May 28, 1918 Dan E. Metts was recommended to be employed as Principal of Shore School by Superintendent Baer. Same was approved and salary set at \$1,400.00 for the nine months' work. Mr. Metts continued in the employ of the Euclid Schools as Principal at Roosevelt School until his retirement. His unselfish service to Euclid children is another example of a faithful and conscientious educator.

At the close of the year 1918, the two high schools occupied only a relatively small number of the classrooms. The balance of the buildings housed grade-school children. There were no regular auditoriums and commencements were held in the Town Hall. Gymnasiums were not built to accomodate large classes and the equipment was negligible.

Roosevelt School (originally called Berwick School) located on East 200 Street and Arbor Avenue was built in 1919 and consisted of eight rooms with an enrollment of one hundred fifty pupils and a teaching staff of six. Miss Edna Felt was appointed principal.

Noble School was also built in 1919 and replaced two small red brick schools - one of which is still standing at the northeast corner of Lakeland and Babbitt - and houses a Euclid family. There were one hundred forty pupils and a staff of six teachers. Mrs. Bessie Wells was appointed principal. The south wing of the present building is the original structure consisting of seven rooms.

Six years later, 1925, Upson School was built. It consisted of six classrooms and a kindergarten. Miss Ruby Hahn was appointed principal.

These five buildings formed the nucleus around which the present system has been built. Periods of growth have invariably followed periods of high national income and has strained the available facilities largely because of the increase in enrollment preceding the erection of the buildings or additions.

The American Red Cross Society was granted permission to use the Gymnasium and school grounds at Euclid High on August 10, 1918.

A ten-day leave of absence for personal illness or three days for death in immediate family was approved by the Board.

The first real motion picture equipment was authorized by the Board on December 18, 1919 in the amount of \$1,052.50. Contract was awarded to the Argus Enterprise Company.

During the year 1920 the Board voted to increase each regular teacher's salary by twenty-five dollars for months of February and March. Superintendent Baer recommended the institution of night classes at Roosevelt School during the remainder of the year, to meet on Monday and Wednesday evenings, tuition to be two dollars per member.

Mr. Baer indicated he would not be a candidate for the Superintendency for the school year 1920 - 21. A committee was appointed to receive applications. This committee submitted the applications of one candidate and recommended a two-year contract of \$3,600.00 the first year and \$3,800.00 the second year. A delegation of parents and teachers attended the next regular meeting and the Board voted to reconsider the question of a new Superintendent. On May 21, 1920 the Board approved the employment of W. A. Franks as Superintendent and gave him a two-year contract at \$3,800.00 the first year, but no notation of the second year's salary.

Miss Hazel Brandt's name appears on the minutes of May 27, 1920 as one of the new teachers. Her qualifications exceeded that of several of the older teachers and she soon demonstrated her ability as an educator.

A Ford was purchased for the exclusive use of the Superintendent. This is the first instance where a member of the staff was provided with Board-owned transportation.

At the meeting of December 22, 1920, the Board authorized the repair of the portable building at Roosevelt school so that an "Opportunity Class" could be conducted and a specially trained teacher be employed for this purpose.

The first official approval to establish a Kindergarten in Euclid Schools was voted favorably by the Board on April 28, 1921 and such Kindergartens to be at the discretion of the Superintendent.

New Standard Educational Requirements were set up in May, 1921 to become effective for the ensuing year. Salary increases were to be given only to those who met these requirements, and no increase to any sub-standard teacher who failed to attend summer school at least once in three years. Maximum beginning salary was set at \$1650.00 in the high school and \$1500.00 in the grades. A bonus of \$50.00 was allowed for summer school attendance and an annual increment of \$100.00 was approved.

In March, 1922 the Board declared the Euclid Village School District to be a separate school district and without the jurisdiction of the County Board of Education. This action was made possible when the Village of Euclid had a population exceeding 3000 persons.

The decade between 1920 - 1930 was conspicuous because of the almost continuous building program. Much of the Board business concerned the issuing of bonds and the contract for building additions at each or all of the schools. In February, 1925, the Board accepted "sealed bids for the furnishing of labor and material to construct the following buildings:

Central	- six classrooms
Noble	- gymnasium addition
Roosevelt	- five classrooms and gymnasium addition
Shore	- eight classrooms
Upson	- eight new rooms and boiler house

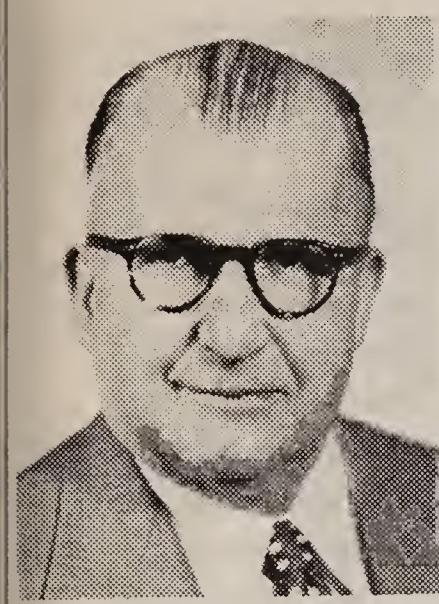
Fulton and Taylor were the architects and proposed bids covered each and/or all buildings, and were to be opened on April 11, 1925 at the Board office.

The contracts were duly awarded after the usual discussion, compromise, omissions, and beneficial substitutions. Many alternates were included at the option of the owner.

Note: Many of the teachers employed during this expanding period are still giving splendid service to the Euclid Schools. One item of interest disclosed that "Miss Aingworth be paid \$35.00 for the year's work coaching the girls basketball team at Shore School."

During all the excitement of building the Board did not lose sight of the needs for new courses in the high schools. On July 24, 1925 approval was voted favorably for "the superintendent to investigate the cost of installing a commercial department in both High Schools." At a later meeting this installation was recommended by the Superintendent and approved, to become effective in September, 1925.

The school enrollment was reported by Superintendent Franks - in November, 1926, 1928, and 1929 a total of 2500, 2635, and 2893 respectively in high school, elementary, and kindergarten grades. New buildings and additions became necessary; land was purchased at various centers throughout the community and further building plans for expansion were submitted, approved, and subsequently contracted for



DAN E. METTS, Principal
Shore 1918-36
Roosevelt 1944-60



DR. LEONARD E. LOOS, Principal
Shore 1937-58

Five schools, with many additions, were in the Euclid Public School System from 1925 to 1949. Both Euclid Central and Shore High Schools were built in 1913 under Superintendent J. C. Oldt at a total cost of \$85,000.



DR. LEONARD B. VOORHEES
Director Attendance,
Placement, Pupil Personnel
1937-63



ROY SHARROCK, Principal
Central 1922-36



MRS. HAZEL BRANDT, Principal
Upson 1927-57



MISS BESSIE WELLS, Principal
Noble 1921-54



SHORE HIGH SCHOOL 1913-49
Junior High 1949-



EUCLID CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL 1913-49
Junior High 1949-67
New Central Jr. High opened March, 1967



ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL 1919-



NOBLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL 1919-



UPSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL 1925-

erection with combined gymnasiums and auditoriums for Upson, Roosevelt, and Noble, two cafeterias and fifty classrooms.

The early years of the depression, 1930 - 1935, were fraught with problems of crowded buildings, increased operating costs, and lower income just around the corner. Much of the responsibility of running the schools was delegated by the Board to the Superintendent, and as the system grew the Board became more of a legislative body and the administrator held accountable for the school operation. Problems in finance became paramount during this period. Obligations which became due were often tabled and the Board was forced to refund some of its bonded indebtedness. Salaries were reduced, departments curtailed, and operating costs cut to a minimum.

Nevertheless, the schools were kept open and in operation. Building additions were made whenever possible. During the decade 1925 - 1935 a new addition was built at Shore School nearly every two years. Scarcely was one wing completed before another section was started. Keeping school functioning during a building program was a task which strained the patience of everyone, including the custodial force and the principal.

For a short period of time the schools were barely holding their own; the enrollment declined slightly and the system seemed to be getting its breath in anticipation of the growing problems just ahead.

This situation remained somewhat stationary until the influence of warring Europe brought new demands on the schools.

Thus, we find at the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, the Euclid Public Schools consisting of five buildings, each with an auditorium - gymnasium and adequate classrooms to accommodate the 3300 pupils enrolled. Each high school was proud of its basketball court, its athletic fields, its gym facilities, its growing industrial arts equipment, and the many fine features which characterize an accredited high school chartered by the State Department of Education and ranking among the best in the northeast area.

During the years 1935 - 1939, the schools of Euclid were directed by Superintendent Elbridge Grover - PhD. who came directly from Cleveland Heights where he had served as assistant. These four years were days of turmoil and conflict, influenced greatly by the tragedy of war in Europe and the prospects of United States involvement, together with the seam-bursting pressures of a younger generation in a rapidly growing metropolitan area.

After an extended period of controversy the board employed Russell H. Erwine as the school superintendent in August, 1939 and gave him a five-year contract which was renewed for another five-year period. Much can be said about Mr. Erwine's career as an educator and school administrator. His understanding of human frailties was one of many fine characteristics that distinguish his work with people.

The Euclid Board of Education persuaded the Steubenville Board to release Mr. Erwine from his contract which still had four years to run. He was not a candidate for the Euclid position, but was the unanimous choice of the Board. Shortly after Mr. Erwine assumed the Euclid Superintendency, the rumblings of war echoed across the ocean and the industries of our city felt the pressure of government expansion. Nearly thirty million dollars in grants for National Defense were awarded, accompanied by an increase in jobs for over eight thousand workers. This would mean housing facilities and subsequently would strain the educational equipment of our schools. Recognizing the need for additional classrooms, the superintendent recommended to the Board that additions be built at Noble and Upson. Twenty-seven classrooms were completed in 1945 and teachers secured to instruct. This helped to meet the tremendous increase in enrollment but was not accomplished without many adjustments in classes and personnel. A request was filed with the State Department of Education for a government grant to build a new high school. Surveys were conducted and need acknowledged. However, the government authorities failed to authorize the necessary unwinding of red tape. A bond issue was submitted to the voters in 1945 and overwhelmingly approved. Before land could be purchased, plans drawn, and other details worked out, the cost of building had nearly doubled. The new high school is still a hope of the administration and school board.

Note - The new Euclid High School was opened in September, 1949 with Clifford Owens as principal. The enrollment was about 1,850 and a January, 1950 class was the first to graduate from the new building.

EUCLID HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPALS

EUCLID SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 1949



CLIFFORD G. OWENS
1949-62



WILLIAM HUNTER
1962-67



DR. ROBERT WIGHTMAN
8/67-12/67



WALTER SCHWEGLER
1967-



EUCLID SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL with additions 1971

HISTORICAL FACTS ABOUT EUCLID

The original Euclid Township contained about 16,000 acres and included Collinwood, Lyndhurst, Nottingham, Richmond Heights, South Euclid, and a small portion of Lake County.

The area of Euclid is about 10.3 square miles or 6,592 acres. Fifteen hundred acres are zoned for Industrial Development.

The population of Euclid Township in 1815 exceeded that of Cleveland, the latter having only thirty-four dwelling houses while Euclid had forty-two.

The first frame meeting house on the Western Reserve with a "Spire" was built in Euclid in 1817.

The "time" used until the Railroads standardized running time was known as "SUN TIME" and was about 33 minutes faster than the Railroad Standard Time. Beginning in 1890 the time referred to was "STANDARD TIME" although many continued to use "SUN TIME."

Euclid's nickname was "Church Town."

Collinwood was nicknamed "Frogville" because of the swamp area.

Nottingham was called "Red Hot."

Charles F. Brush was born in Euclid, Ohio on March 17, 1849 and played with the author's Uncle Arthur. Charles was the son of a farmer who farmed the acres atop Brush Road Hill. He was educated at the University of Michigan and became an expert analytical chemist. He developed many of his ideas and invented electrical equipment - one being the dynamo. Mr. Brush died in 1929 at the age of 80 years.

In 1940 Euclid had 56 manufacturing plants of major interest in the industrial field - TAPCO being the largest. Many of these plants have new buildings erected since the outbreak of the European War. Also there were 131 business establishments in the city.

There are two hills of prominence in Euclid called "Long Point" and "High Knob." Both overlook Highland Road and are a challenge to youthful mountain climbers who frequent the Metropolitan Park development in the gullies cut by Euclid Creek.

The tax duplicate in Euclid has increased by leaps and bounds:

1908	the duplicate was \$	1,629,935
1913	"	5,957,605
1930	"	37,847,440
1935	"	31,583,970
1940	"	35,673,072
1946	"	71,837,760

Euclid had the fifth largest tax duplicate in Cuyahoga County and the lowest tax rate.

Euclid is one of the few cities in the United States that planned adequate RECREATIONAL FACILITIES for its citizens and future generations. Mayor Kenneth Sims appointed a Recreational Commission in 1943 with Ralph Hill as Chairman. Over 140 acres are owned by the City of Euclid and the Euclid Board of Education. This includes sixteen acres fronting on Lake Erie and providing permanent grounds for community park purposes.

Euclid's Recreational investment is a heritage for generations yet unborn.

Euclid's War Record shows that in the last six War Bond drives, the citizens exceeded the quota on every issue and raised a total of \$39,999,193 in the war effort.

There were 2350 Euclid men and women who entered the armed services during the war. Of this number 68 made the supreme sacrifice for their country while many others were wounded in line of duty.

Did you know that in 1947 --

The city of Euclid had one of the best ambulances in the county. Fifteen babies were born en route to the hospital with policemen attending the mothers -- none died.

Euclid was one of the fastest growing cities in Ohio.

The payroll of Euclid Industries benefits over 23,000 persons and exceeds \$60,000,000 annually. These industries and the many businesses offer a greater variety of employment possibilities than any city near its size in Ohio.

Two residents of Euclid were elevated to the position of "Judge of Probate Court of Cuyahoga County," namely:

Hon. Alexander Hadden 1905 - 1926
Hon. Nelson J. Brewer 1933 - 19--

In 1947 there were: 95 miles of paved streets in Euclid.

120 miles of sewer.

120 miles of water mains.

SOME INTERESTING SUMMARY DATA

DATE	POPULATION CLEVELAND	EUCLID TOWNSHIP	EUCLID SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
1810	57	115	Records
1850	43,417	1775	not
1880	160,146	2776	found
1900	381,768	3573	
1920	796,841	3363	
1930	900,429	12751 (city status)	
1940	878,336	17866	3167
1950	914,808	41396	6691
1960	869,728	62998	10996

There were 19,604 family units in the city in 1960.

FACTUAL DATA ABOUT EUCLID SCHOOLS - 1947

The Euclid Public Schools consisted of five fairly modern buildings situated on 43 acres of land; 56.7 acres are owned for a new High School and soon to be needed elementary buildings.

Both Central and Shore High Schools are members of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

There are five school libraries with 28,132 volumes plus the offering of additional service of 5,937 volumes through County Facilities.

School athletics are self-supporting and receive no financial aid from the Euclid Board of Education.

Textbooks are furnished free to Euclid pupils at an average cost of about \$5,000.00 annually.

Euclid Schools have an outstanding program of Visual Education and use both slides and films including sound film.

There were over 1100 School Bus passes assigned each week to the five buildings by the Superintendent's secretary. An accurate accounting is required by the City Transportation Department.

It required 1083 tons of coal to heat the five buildings, now heated by oil.

The daily collection of waste paper exceeds 200 pounds.

There were 14 School Guards on duty each day at specific crossings.

Five active Parent-Teacher Organizations helped in the program.

Over 226,800 bottles of milk were purchased by students each year.

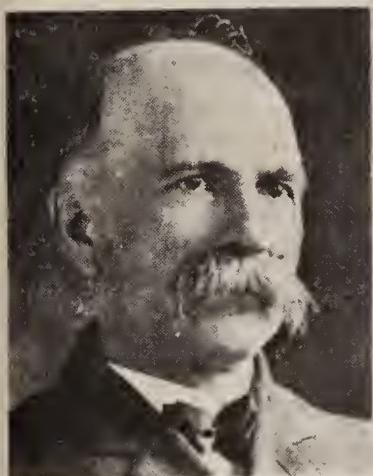
The problem of truancy in Euclid has been constantly reduced; last year it totaled three-tenths of one percent.

There were 2104 home contacts made last year in the interest of pupil welfare.

A total of 748 work permits were issued in the year 1945 - 46.

Twenty-six handicapped children received special educational consideration and opportunity during the year.

The Board of Education owns a Station Wagon to transport children with physical or severe mental limitations.



EVERETT L. ABBEY



JOEL C. OLDT



DR. E. C. GROVER



RUSSELL H. ERWINE

EUCLID SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS

Everett L. Abbey	-	1895-1905
Homer D. Rankin	-	1905-1908
Joel C. Oldt	-	1908-1914
Joseph A. Baer	-	1914-1920
W. A. Franks	-	1920-1935
Dr. E. C. Grover	-	1935-1939
Russell H. Erwine	-	1939-1952
Dr. W. G. Fordyce	-	1952-1959
Dr. Lester E. Angene	-	1959-1967
Dr. Spartoco DiBiasio	-	1967-



DR. W. G. FORDYCE



DR. LESTER E. ANGENE



DR. SPARTOCO DI BIASIO

EUCLID HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES 1897 through 1914

1897 -- Olive Callahan		Libbie Pelton (Brown)
William Houck - deceased War of 1898		Loida Verbsky (Lentz)
Ella Houck		Addison Verbsky
1898 -- Mae Callahan		Dora Hunt (Richards)
George Jenks		Charles Luikart
Austin Larick		Minnie Priday (Maxwell)
Carl Luikart	Mary Stevens	Alice Richards
1899 -- Nina Avery	Lucie Snyder (Clark)	Clarence Whigam
William Abbott	Stella Verbsky	Willaim White
Ross Brewer	Clara Weber	Clara Young
1900 -- Gustava Barr	John Madden	Elizabeth Rayner
Percy Jenks	Ralph Miller	Helena Snyder
Mabel Lowden	John Marzel	Maude Stray
Mamie Madden		Ray Waters
1901 -- Floyd Crosier	Elizabeth Marzel	Emma Stacey
Blanche Hager	Mayme Spencer	Elizabeth White
Charles Hanslik	Florence Stein	Oliver Whigam
	Hugh Stacey	
1902 --	No Commencement	
1903 -- Edward Tracey		
1904 -- Leonard Avery		Frank Berg
George Kerrush		Francis Todd
1905 -- Julia Tracey	Eda Harms	Guy Armstrong
George Berg	Alice Armstrong	Alfred Trebisky
1906 --	No Commencement	

1907 -- Agnes Tracey

1908 -- No Commencement

1909 -- Juliet Harms
Emilie Hanus

Leona Smith
Carl Scheuring

1910 -- Carl Harms

1911 -- Marcella Wagner
Mildred Bliss
Henry Prill

Chester Firshaw
Harry Harper
Harold Palmer

1912 -- Grace Stevens
Ralph Jennison

Walter Baeckler
Joe Thomas

1913 -- Ruth Priday
Mildred Snyder
Esther Strong

George Stevenson
Grace Nolan
Lyman Priday

1914 -- Neva Oldt (Central) Ardis Smith (Shore)

Carl Baeckler
(Central)

Marian Pelton
Pearl Smith
Anna Martens

Raymond Zeman
Florence Fertig

Martha Swigart
Douglas Clark
Arthur Schwartz

Total for 18 years -- 89



EUCLID HI 1900 GRADUATING CLASS
- Seven pictured with Superintendent
E. L. Abbey and Principal A. H. Maves.
Four absent.

IMPORTANT DATES IN THE FOUNDING AND EARLY HISTORY OF EUCLID, OHIO

- 1662 King Charles II gave the Northwest Territory to the Governor of Connecticut -- John Winthrop.
- 1701 First Treaties with the Iroquois Indians which gave to the White Man all land east of the Cuyahoga River.
- 1751 - 1752 George Washington surveyed part of the Territory. He was then 20 years old.
- 1796 Moses Cleaveland and Survey Party of 66 qualified men left for the Northwest Territory. Mutiny broke out when General Cleaveland left 41 men at Conneaut Creek while the balance travelled west to locate the Capital of the Northwest Territory. The Township of Euclid was laid out (five miles square) and sold to the Mutineers at \$1.00 per acre. Named Euclid in honor of the Patron Saint of Surveyors - Euclid, Greek mathematician.
- 1797 First permanent settlers of 11 men and families.
- 1798 Second group of 18 men and families.
- 1799 Third and last group of settlers of 12 men and families. All were required to build cabins and sow wheat.
- 1803 First mail route through Euclid -- Cleveland to Buffalo; there is a letter in the Euclid Historical Museum dated 1848, sent to Buffalo on five cents postage with no stamp.
- 1809 Euclid Township incorporated and officers elected.
- 1815 Euclid had 42 qualified voters and was larger than Cleveland.
- 1832 Deacon Ruple killed 38 rattlesnakes in Euclid.
- 1852 Still marking livestock by cutting or notching marks in ears.

- 1852 First Railroad - Cleveland, Painesville and Eastern.
- 1861 Said Railroad bought by Lake Shore and Michigan Southern - now N. Y. C.
- 1868 First High School class in attendance - no graduates.
- 1896 High School chartered.
- 1897 First graduating class -- six pupils, four girls and two boys.
- 1908 Speed law was fixed at eight miles per hour in village.



Some of the members of the first Euclid High School are shown while on a trip to Cleveland taken on May 2, 1914.

Do you recognize any of them?

We don't have the correct standing order but the following names were included with the picture submitted: Harvey Richards, Elsie

Cremain, Anna Martens, Ruth Harus, Miss White, Pearl Smith, Gertrude Stevens, Henrietta Zeman, Edith Rogers, Kate Priday, Jessie Smith, Mary White, Pauline Snyder, Margaret Velvick, Thelma Smith, George Stevens, Arthur Schwartz, Marian Pelton, Neva Oldt, Florence Fertig, Ardis Smith, Hortense Canning, Lillian Gram, Dana Proctor, Marcellus Schrock, Gladys Smith, Olive Frissell, Nelson Bliss, Melvin Nolan, Paul Smith, Arthur Harris, Carl Baeckler, Joe Page, Raymond Zeman, G. Hammill, Marcella Pfeifer, Doris Waters, Stella Anderson, Nellie Anderson and S. Hammill.

HISTORICAL FACTS ABOUT CUYAHOGA COUNTY

Cuyahoga County was formed from Geauga County on June 7, 1807 and organized in May, 1810.

It has an altitude of 659 feet above sea level.

The surface of the county is generally level and the soil is clay, except near the lake and certain ridges running parallel to the Shore Line.

There are several rivers and streams that course through the county, many are about ten miles apart.

The largest is Cuyahoga River. Cuyahoga is an Indian name meaning "CROOKED."

The source of the Cuyahoga River is farther north than its mouth.

The area of Cuyahoga County is 463 square miles and contains 296,320 acres.

The County population compared with Cleveland and Euclid Township is recorded as follows:

CUYAHOGA COUNTY	YEAR	CLEVELAND	EUCLID TOWNSHIP
1459	1810	57	115
6328	1820	606	180
10373	1830	1075	
25506	1840	6071	1774
78033	1860	43417	1769
196943	1880	160146	2776
439120	1900	381768	3573
	1903 (village)		1640
637425	1910	560663	1953
943495	1920	796841	3363
1201455	1930 (city)	900429	12751
1217250	1940	878336	17538
	1948	890400	33000

School enumeration of the county in 1886 showed a total of 74,027 children of school age.

There were 932 teachers which gives a teacher-pupil ratio of 79.3 to 1. However, only a small percent of the total enumerated attended school regularly. Population in 1940 was 1,217,250 - school enrollment was 170,031.

Cuyahoga County consists of 54 municipalities including 14 cities, 40 incorporated villages, and 32 school districts. Eleven school districts were classified as "exempted villages."

Total assessed valuation of Cuyahoga County exceeds \$2,033,981,070. Real estate alone was valued at \$1,704,761,770.



Corner Euclid Avenue
and Chardon Road (Stop 10)



Brewer Blacksmith Shop

SUPPLEMENTARY HISTORICAL RECORD FROM THE TOWNSHIPS OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY

As stated in the general history of the county, the surveyors and laborers employed by the Connecticut Land Company to survey the Western Reserve, insisted, after their arrival in that tract, in the spring of 1796, on having a share in the fortune which was expected to be derived from it. General Cleaveland, the agent of the company and superintendent of the survey, was obliged to accede to their request, and agreed that those of them who chose to become actual settlers might have a township at one dollar per acre. This agreement was confirmed by a written contract, made at Cleveland, on the 30th of September following, by which township eight, in the eleventh range was assigned to the employees before mentioned.

The education of the principal surveyors having been chiefly mathematical, they agreed to call their township by the name of the great mathematician, Euclid. The name has ever since been retained, being applied first to the survey-township and then to the civil township covering the same territory. The western and southwestern parts have since been taken off, to form part of the township of East Cleveland, leaving Euclid an irregular tract, with an eastern boundary nearly nine miles long, a southern one less than three miles long, and a northwestern one (on the lake shore) about six miles long. This sketch is intended to give the history of the territory now comprising Euclid, leaving the remainder of the old township of that name to be treated of under the head of East Cleveland, though it will occasionally be necessary to allude to incidents and persons on the west side of the line between those two townships.

By the contract between General Cleaveland and the surveyors, the latter were to settle eleven families in the township in 1797, eighteen more in 1798, and twelve more in 1799; all with small clearings of specified amounts. Otherwise, the land was to revert to the company, except that parties who performed under the contract were not to lose their rights.

Immediately afterward the employees held a meeting, and arranged by lot who were to begin settlements under the contract, respectively, in one, two and three years, that is in 1797, '98, and '99. Of all who

thus planned the allotment of this magnificent tract, (in which each would have had five hundred acres) not a single one became a permanent resident of the territory in question, although one of the number, Nathaniel Doan, did become a resident at "Doan's Corners" in Cleveland township now included in Cleveland city.

Yet several attempts were made to carry out the arrangement.

Among the memoranda of the surveys of the following year (1797) we find one which says that on the 10th of August, two men started out to do "settling duties" for Seth Pease and Dr. Shepard, two of the leading men employed by the company. Several other beginnings were made in that year under the contract, mostly on the flats between the ridge and the lake shore. This part of the township was surveyed into small tracts, while the portion farther from the lake was divided into larger ones; the intention being that each man might have a place near the lake and one farther back.

The first considerable improvement of which there is any account was made in 1798 by John Morse, who was not one of the original surveyors of 1796, but may have purchased the right of one of them. He built a good log house on the ridge on the east line of the township, and girdled about twenty acres of timber around it. He also cleared off three or four acres on the flats near the lake shore, and sowed it to wheat and grass seed. In due time the wheat was cut and secured in the sheaf in a small log barn, covered with black ash bark. Notwithstanding all this labor, Morse seems to have abandoned his land very suddenly, for the wheat was left to be destroyed by the weather (remaining untouched in the frail barn for several years) while the part sowed to grass for more than ten years furnished the township with "timothy" and "red-top" seed, the two kinds sowed by Morse.

The first permanent settler in Euclid township was Joseph Burke, a native of Vermont and a drummer in the Revolutionary army. He was not one of the forty-one employees who made the contract with General Cleaveland, in 1796, though he may have belonged to the survey-corps the next year. He settled in 1798 or '99 on the east line of the township, north of and adjoining the land taken up by Morse. Burke's cabin was on the main road, which had been opened from Cleveland to the

Pennsylvania line, at the foot of the ridge, to the extent of girdling the trees on a space two rods wide, and cutting out what little underbrush there was. It could not be traveled by wagon without an axe to remove obstructions.

Mr. Burke soon obtained a little whiskey and opened a sort of tavern, not only the first in the township, but the first between Conneaut and Cleveland. He remained about ten years, when he removed to Columbia in the present county of Lorain. He afterwards volunteered in the war of 1812, and died in the service.

The next settler in the present township of Euclid, of whom we have any account, was David Dille, a native of New Jersey, who came from western Pennsylvania in November, 1798, and located himself on the main road half a mile southwest of Euclid Creek. Mr. Dille had been actively engaged in the border wars with the Indians during and subsequent to the Revolution, and was in the expedition of Colonel Crawford when that unfortunate commander was defeated, captured, and burned at the stake, near Upper Sandusky. He had five sons, Nehemiah, Lewis B., Calvin, Luther, and Asa, who were nearly all grown to manhood when their father came to Euclid, and who either came with him or made their way thither within two or three years afterward. He had also fourteen younger children, mostly natives of Euclid. Mr. Dille lived the remainder of his long life in Euclid and died there, having trebly done his duty to the country, as soldier, pioneer, and parent.

Although as before stated, David Dille was the first actual settler after Burke, of whom anything is known, yet in August previous five young men from Washington county, Pennsylvania, came to Euclid to look for land and four of them made selections along the main road; John Shaw and Thomas McIlrath in what is now East Cleveland; John Ruple in Euclid, close to the line between the two townships; and William Coleman at Euclid Creek. The fifth man, Garret Thorp, did not then make a selection.

In April, 1804, Coleman, Shaw, and McIlrath began work on their respective locations. In the fall of 1804, Mr. Coleman, having cleared and planted two or three acres, and got out the logs for a cabin, brought on his family to their new home. He was a native of New

Jersey, only twenty-three years old, but blessed with a wife and two children, and with little beside; his worldly goods consisting of a yoke of oxen, a wagon, a cow, and seventy-five cents in money. The wagon cover served as a tent for a short time, the few neighbors (all who lived within ten miles were neighbors) helped roll up the logs for a cabin, and then Mr. and Mrs. Coleman put on the roof without other assistance. When finished there was not a piece of board about the house; the door, the chamber-floor, and so much of the under floor as there was, being all made of stuff split out of logs with an axe.

A series of incidents related by Mr. Coleman in a manuscript preserved by the Historical Society, illustrates most forcibly the difficulties of pioneer life. The family having by the following March used up all the little stock of corn which had been raised the previous year, Mr. Coleman went to Judge Huntington's wife at Newburg, (the Judge being away on his judicial duties) and endeavored to purchase some on credit. The thrifty housewife hardly felt disposed to sell in that way to a stranger, but being desirous to aid him if practicable, asked him if he could make baskets.

"Yes," promptly replied young Coleman, who felt that it was true, for he was sure that he could make baskets if a squaw could although as yet he had never tried.

"Well, what will you ask to make me some?" she then inquired.

"The old Indian price," he replied; "the basket full of shelled corn."

She promptly agreed to the terms and gave him a list of the number and size of baskets she wanted. He then returned home, borrowing thirty pounds of corn-meal on the way, of Captain Timothy Doane, in the present township of East Cleveland, to be repaid on the completion of the basket contract. The next morning Mr. Coleman looked up some good timber and began to learn the trade of basket-making. It took him several days to acquire the art to his own satisfaction, but at length he succeeded in making a substantial, good looking basket, and at the end of three weeks he had filled his contract. He then took his oxen and carried his manufactures and some empty bags to Mrs. Huntington, who was well pleased with his work, and filled the baskets with corn according to contract; the whole amounting to ten and one half bushels.

Mr. Coleman next went to the mill at Newburg, then owned by Rudolphus Edwards, to get his corn ground, but found that the stones had been taken out to receive an entirely new "dress." Deacon Burke, an old miller, had been sent for all the way from Hudson, to do the work, which had already occupied several days, and was likely to occupy several more. Coleman was bent on returning home with some meal as soon as possible; so after watching the deacon's operation a short time he told Edwards that the best thing for all parties was for him, Edwards, to board him and his oxen while he should help Burke dress the stones. Edwards was willing, if Coleman could do the work properly. The latter had never struck a blow on a mill-stone in his life, but he was accustomed to the use of tools, had plenty of confidence in himself and was sure he could imitate the pattern set by the deacon. He tried it and succeeded to the entire satisfaction of the old miller. He accordingly remained, and after two or three days work the task was completed and the grist was ground. Mr. Coleman then made his way home, having expended nearly a month's time and learned two trades in order to get a few hundred pounds of corn meal.

The next move was to go to Rocky river to catch fish for the summer's use, as was the custom with all the pioneers of this section. Mr. Coleman and another man went thither in a canoe and soon returned with two barrels of fine pike and pickerel. Curiously enough, down to this time the people had generally supposed that lake fish could not be preserved in salt or brine. An old Indian, when applied to for information as to whether it could be done or not, replied:

"No-no salt; put him on pole - make little fire - smoke him heap."

Mr. Coleman's common sense, however, taught him that lake fish would keep in salt as well as ocean fish and as, among his few treasures, he had a supply of salt, for which he had traded his watch before leaving Pennsylvania, he determined to try the experiment. It was completely successful, and the example was at once followed by all the people around, and resulted in making an important addition to the comforts of the community. The late Hon. John Burr took some pains to investigate the matter, and has left it on record that he was satisfied that this important discovery was due to Mr. Coleman.

Jacob Coleman, an uncle of William, and a soldier of the Revolution, who had served for several years in Colonel Willam A. Washington's celebrated regiment of horse, moved into Euclid in 1805, as did John Ruple, long known as "Deacon" Ruple, who settled on the ground he had selected two years before, a little east of Nine Mile Creek. He lived there throughout a long life, raising a large and respectable family.

Of course the forest of gigantic trees of which the old settlers speak with great admiration, was well supplied with such game as deer and bears, while an occasional panther gave an additional flavor of danger to the sports of the chase. Coon-hunting occupied a good deal of time, as it not only provided food when larger game was not attainable, but because coon-skins could be traded at some price to the primitive merchants of Cleveland and Newburg for articles of indispensable necessity.

But the particular pet of Euclid seems to have been the rattlesnake. All the old settlers comment on the great numbers of these reptiles to be found in early times in the ravines of the main ridge and among the rocks farther back. Deacon John Ruple at one time killed thirty-eight, counted them and piled them up in a heap, although the poison which the angry reptiles spit forth into the air made him so sick that he had no desire to repeat the work. Luther Dille had a similar experience near Collamer; killing forty-three, and becoming so sick that he had to go home and leave a number of the nest alive. Boys made it their particular business to kill rattlesnakes, and became so fearless in dealing with them that an urchin would frequently hold a live snake down with a forked stick, slip a noose made of bark over its neck, and drag it home to show to his friends before dispatching it. At other times they would shoot them with bows and arrows and hold them up writhing on the points of their weapons.

The people of Euclid brought with them their olden reverence for religion, and the first church in the present county of Cuyahoga was organized in that township in August, 1807, John Ruple being one of the first deacons; but as the house of worship belonging to it was in what is now East Cleveland, a sketch of the church is given in the history of that township.

Andrew McIlrath and his three sons-in-law -- Abraham Mattox, David Burnett and Abraham L. Norris -- settled in 1807 near the line between the present townships of Euclid and East Cleveland. He remained there long as he lived, but the others, after three years' residence, moved to the west. In 1803, Gad Cranney located himself on an old clearing near the lake shore, where he remained some fifteen years, when he, too, sought a new home in Indiana. The same year John Adams settled on the main road east of Euclid Creek, where he remained some ten years, when he sold out to John Wilcox, who stayed there until quite a recent period.

In 1809 Abraham Bishop, of Washington County, New York, settled on the lot of the ridge formerly improved by John Morse. He was a man of some means, and brought with him a large assortment of plow-irons, chains, etc., all of which found a ready sale among the settlers. The next year he built a sawmill on the east branch of Euclid Creek, on the site long occupied by Jonathan and Seth D. Pelton for that purpose; that being the first mill of any kind in the present township of Euclid.

We must not omit, in passing, to mention the first slaughter of a panther (by a white man) in the old township of Euclid, the victor being Deacon John Ruple, and the animal being a very fine specimen, measuring nine feet from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail. We give the deacon the honor of this achievement on the authority of Mr. Coleman's manuscript before referred to, as he must certainly have known the facts. Mr. Andrew McIlrath is also credited with killing a panther about the same time, his only weapon being an axe. There seems to be some confusion about the two anecdotes; possibly they both relate to the same incident but on the whole it will probably be the safest to allow each of the gentlemen the glory of killing a panther.

In the forepart of 1810 the civil township of Euclid was organized, embracing the survey township of that name and also the townships on the Chagrin River, a large unoccupied tract on the south. The first town meeting was held on the 22nd day of April, 1810, at the dwelling house of Walter Strong when Timothy Doane acted as moderator and David Dille and Abraham Bishop as judges of election. The following officers were elected: Trustees - Elisha Graham, David Dille, Thomas McIlrath; Clerk - Lewis R. Dille; Overseers of the poor - David Hendershot, Holley Tanner; Fence-Viewers - Seth Doan, James Lewis;

Appraiser - Nehemiah Dille; Lister - Holley Tanner; Treasurer - Abraham Bishop; Constable - Nehemiah Dille; Supervisor of Highways, eastern district - James Covert; northern district - Holley Tanner; east middle district - Abraham Bishop; western district - John Shaw; southern district - Asa Dille; west district - Lewis R. Dille.

Garrett and Benjamin Thorp settled respectively in 1810 and 1811, near the mouth of Euclid Creek though Benjamin soon moved to the western part of the township, now East Cleveland.

When the war of 1812 broke out, the people of Euclid felt themselves to be in a particularly dangerous condition, exposed to assaults from the British armed vessels on the lake and fearing possible raids from Indians by land. When the news came of Hull's surrender, followed swiftly by the report that the British and Indians were making a murderous progress down the lake, the people hitched up their oxsleds, loaded on their families and provisions and started eastward. They found the Chagrin River so swollen that they could not cross, and were in dire distress over the extremely unpleasant prospect.

William Coleman went twice to Cleveland to learn the latest news. On his second trip he learned that the supposed British-Indian army was only a part of Hull's surrendered forces. Ere long most of the Euclid people returned to their homes, and nearly all of them who were capable of bearing arms served at one time or another in defense of the frontier.

When troops were stationed at Cleveland, a small picket of horsemen was generally maintained at Euclid Creek, to give notice of any possible hostile movement from that direction. Just before the battle of Lake Erie, as related in the general history, a detachment landed from the British fleet and killed an ox supposed to have belonged to one of the McIlraths; but this was the only occasion of the kind, and the victory won by Perry and his men soon put an end to the alarms of the people.

It was just before, or during the war, that Dr. Havilla Farnsworth who had previously practiced at Newport, Rhode Island, settled on what is now known as the Priday farm on the ridge, being the first

physician in the present township. He had a large practice, both as physician and surgeon, for over twenty years; being frequently called on to go fifteen or twenty miles on horseback at night, with a guide, also on horseback, leading the way with a torch.

Notwithstanding the war, occasional emigrants came in. Benjamin Day bought three hundred acres just west of the site of Nottingham, landing with his family the day before Perry's victory. His only surviving son, Dr. Robert Day, was then eight years old, and well remembers the dense forests which then covered that part of the township. Where Nottingham now is, there was only a path designated by marked trees and nearly all the settlers were on the main road, sometimes called the State Road, or else down near the lake shore.

Land was still cheap; in 1813 Luther Dille paid only three dollars per acre. In 1814 Jonathan Pelton purchased Abraham Bishop's farm and sawmill on Euclid Creek (near the present stone quarries) and made his residence there. His son, Seth D. Pelton, now of Euclid Creek, was then nineteen years old and his brother Joseph, who died in 1870, was twenty-one. John Bishop, brother of Abraham, lived at what is now Euclid Village.

Shortly afterward Paul P. Condit opened a tavern in a frame house on the main road, half a mile west of the locality last named. This was probably the first tavern kept in a framed house in the township. Abram Farr opened one at Euclid Creek, shortly after Condit. By this time there was a small hamlet called Euclid, situated where Collamer now is, which was the center of business (of which there was very little) for the township. Two miles northeast, of the main road was a still smaller cluster of houses, known as Euclid Creek, which has now assumed the name formerly assigned to the other village.

Immediately after the war, Euclid began settling up with considerable rapidity, so many clearings making their appearance both on the flat land and on the ridge, that we cannot any longer attempt to designate the locations of the individual settlers. We give, however, the names, taken from the poll list, of all who voted in October, 1815; doubtless including those of nearly every voter in the old township. They are as follows: Timothy Doan, William Coleman, David Hendershot, John

Shaw, Nehemiah Dille, Seth Doan, Jacob Coleman, James Strong, Asa Dille II, Amaziah Porter, John H. Strong, Levi Thomas, Thor Barr, David Dille, Samuel Ruple, Samuel McIlrath; Jedediah Crocker, Samuel Dodge, J. Adams, A. Dille, Havilla Farnsworth, Francis K. Porter, Luther Dille, Enoch Murry, Benjamin Day, Abraham Bishop, Walter Strong, Samuel McIlrath, Abraham L. Morris, Jedediah D. Crocker, Parker Pelton, Samuel Crocker, Daniel S. Tyler, Joseph Pelton, Ezra B. Smith, Dennis Cooper, Calvin Dille, Abijah Crosby, Lewis R. Dille, Hugh Hamilton, William Gray, Jas. Ruple 42. William Coleman was made the first postmaster in the township as early as 1815. In 1817 or 1818 he built the first gristmill in the township on Euclid Creek and afterwards a sawmill.

About 1820, or a little before, William Gray, who had been settled ten or twelve years at the mouth of Euclid Creek, built works there for making stoneware, such as jugs, jars, etc. In 1828 he sold the works to J. & L. Marsilliott, whose advertisement appears in the Cleveland Herald of that year. They, or at least one of them - Leonard Marsilliott - kept up the works about fifteen years; doing a large business for that era. He brought his clay from Springfield, Ohio, and burned seven or eight kilns every year; keeping five or six hands employed all the time.

Mrs. Cushman, a daughter of William Coleman, who was born in 1819 and whose memory goes back to 1823, remembers that there was then at Euclid Creek, a framed Baptist church, a framed school house and a block-house which had been built by a Mr. Randall.

It was not until 1828, however, as appears by the records, that the trustees divided the township into school districts, forming nine districts which contained in all a hundred and eighty three householders. A tenth district also appears in the records to make a total of one hundred and ninety-six householders. Fortunately the names of all these are preserved on the township record; so that we are able to show pretty accurately the progress of settlement in the old township of Euclid at that time. They are as follows:

District No. 1 - Aaron S. Bass, Austin H. Avery, Charles Moses, Nicholas Chinmark, Havilla Farnsworth, Abimel Dodge, William Gray,

John Wilcox, Charles Andrews, Ezekiel St. John, Artemas Pringle, Amaziah Porter, John Sage, Absalom Van, Curtis Gould, William Coleman, Paul P. Condit, Nehemiah Dille, John F. Smith, David Dille, Dennis Cooper, John Young, Benjamin Hamilton, Peter Bower, --- Lucas, --- Hays, --- Childs - 28.

District No. 2 - William Camp, John H. Camp, John West, John Ruple, John Hoagland, Samuel Ruple, Benjamin Hoagland, John Stoner, Benjamin S. Welch, Enoch Meeker, John Gardner, William Adams, John K. Hall, Nathaniel Woodruff, Myndert Wimple, Andrew McFarland, Elijah Burton, George R. Whitney, Sargent Currier, Alvin Hollister, Jesse Palmer, Jas. F. Palmer, Dr. Hotchkiss, Joseph King, Polydore King, Thomas Palmer, Peter Rush, Henry King, Mathias Rush, Moses Bond, Cyrus Ruple, Abram Histon, John Shaw, Elihu Rockwell - 34.

District No. 3 - Michael McIlrath, Hosea Blinn, James Corbus, Amos Stebbins, Joel Jones, Benjamin Jones, John Doan, Samuel Dodge, Daniel Bronson, Joseph Marshall, Andrew McIlrath, Andrew McIlrath, Jr., Merritt Lindley, John Burt, Samuel E. Smith, Eli Williams, Seth Doan, Thomas McIlrath, Stephen Peet, Jedediah Crocker, Lewis Stanislaus, Thomas Phillips - 22.

District No. 4 - Guy Lee, Thomas Curtis, John Welch, John Handee, Adoniram Peek, Jesse Gross, Jacob S. Dille, Richard Curtis, Clark Currier, Stephen B. Meeker, Abram Mattox, Jacob Compton, Elias Lee, Reynolds Cahoon, Asa Dille, Lewis R. Dille, Abel Handee - 17.

District No. 5 - Benjamin Sawtill, Benjamin Sawtill, Jr., A. D. Slaght, Cyrus Gilbert, Joseph Hendershot, John Allston, Samuel Ruple, Lawerence Ruple, Issac Husong, Albert Huston, William Ruple, Samuel W. Dille, John Covet - 14.

District No. 6 - William Hale, Thomas McIlrath, Jr., Samuel McIlrath, Samuel McIlrath II, Thaddens Wright, Aaron Bunnel, James Johnston, Benjamin Day, Abijah Crosby, John Ruple II, Ezekiel Adams, John Adams - 12.

District No. 7 - Gad Cranney, Levi Thomas, Asa Dille II, Calvin Dille, Luther Dille, Leonard Marsilliot, Jason Crosier, Wakeman Penfield, Garret Thorp, Jacob Coleman, Jacob Coleman, Jr., Abijah Coleman, Abraham Voorhees, Abraham Perry, Luther Crosier, --- Johnston, Warren Andres, Joseph Croninger, Peter Thorp, William Wright, Henry Ewers - 21.

District No. 8 - Henry Shipherd, Elihu Richmond, Asa Weston, Samuel Robbins, Omar Spring, William Richmond, Russell Benjamin, Asahel Payne, David Sprague, Virgil Spring, Edmund Richmond, Levi Richmond, George Weston - 13.

District No. 9 - John Smith, Michael Steward, Esther Aikins, John E. Aikins, Amasa Payne, Ruel House, William ---, --- Babbitt, Thomas Gray, William Upson, John Cone, Abraham Bishop, James Strong, George Griffith, Stephen White, Seth D. Pelton, Jonathan Pelton, Joseph Pelton, Tracey Evans, Charles White, Robert Aikins - 21.

District No. 10 - ---, Almon O'Connor, Joseph House, Jeremiah Shunway, Timothy Eddy, Ahaz Merchant, Benjamin Thorp, Andrew Stewart, John Moore, David Bunnel, Luther Woodworth, Ezra Fairfield, Cornelius Thorp, Isaac Page - 14.

It will, of course, be seen by this goodly list that Euclid was pretty well advanced in the way of settlement in 1828, and doubtless, the rattlesnakes had mostly by this time been frightened out of the locality. A stage route had been established along the main road between Cleveland and Buffalo, along which two-horse and four-horse teams went every day and both ways, and when emigration opened in the spring, the lake being still closed, it sometimes seemed as if the whole eastern world was pouring along the great road to the far west.

During the next decade the old log houses of the pioneers were generally changed for framed ones, and notwithstanding the "hard times" of 1837, there was a marked improvement in the appearance of the township. About 1840, or a little before, Ruel House, Charles Moses, and Captain William Trist opened a shipyard at the mouth of Euclid Creek, which was maintained some ten years. They first devoted their energies to building canalboats, the yard being on the west side

of the creek. Ten or twelve were built in the course of four or five years. Then the yard was moved to the west side and the work of building schooners was engaged in. Six or seven were put afloat in the course of the next five years; the last and longest having a measurement of about three hundred feet.

--- Strobridge, who came in 1840, says that Abrah Farr was still keeping tavern at Euclid Creek, and there were three stores at that point; those of John Bishop, Charles Farr, and Nelson Moses. The township was still somewhat thickly settled in the southern part, adjoining Warrensville. Stone quarries had recently been opened near the present ones on Euclid Creek, by James Hendershot, Madison Sherman, and --- Husong, but were not worked much. Madison Sherman had the first mill for cutting stone.

We have now passed through the more interesting part of the township's life, the era of its transmutation from a wilderness into an agricultural community, and must proceed with greater speed over the remaining portion. In 1847 the western part of Euclid was annexed to the newly formed township of East Cleveland, reducing the former to its present limits. By 1850 the township was well settled in all its parts, though still showing some of the marks of newness and roughness.

In 1852 the opening of the Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad (since become a part of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad) extending for five miles and a half through the present township of Euclid, gave it still greater similarity to an old settled country. By 1860 the transient observer would never have guessed that only forty years before Euclid was the congenial home of the deer, the bear, the wolf, and the deadly rattlesnake. All wore the expression of smiling repose and unbounded plenty. But treason and slavery, more deadly foes than wolf or rattlesnakes, were about to assail the country, and Euclid, like all the rest of the land, was obliged to send forth her gallant sons to defend the nation's life.

The records of both their deeds and their names will be found with their respective regiments in the general history of the county.

Since the war more changes have been carried out in Euclid than in almost any other township in the county. Grape culture has become a very important industry. It was begun in a small way near Collamer about 1855, but did not attain much consequence until after the war. We are indebted for some facts regarding it to Mr. Louis Harris, one of the largest grape growers in the township. Mr. Harris was the first man who planted a vineyard on Put-in-Bay Island, but becoming satisfied that Euclid was a much superior locality for that purpose he removed thither. He has no hesitation in saying that that is the best locality for Delaware grapes in the whole state of Ohio.

It requires three years for a vineyard to get into bearing order. There has been but one year in the history of Euclid grape culture, in which vineyards of that age or older did not bear. There are about two hundred and twenty acres of vineyards in the township, devoted to Concord, Catawba, Delaware, Martha, Ives, Diana, and Hartford Prolific grapes; the Concords and the Catawbas being the principal varieties raised. The Concords produce about three tons per acre, the Catawbas, two tons, the Delawares, two, the Marthas, two, the Dianas, two and a half, the Ives, four, and the Hartford Prolifics no less than five tons per acre.

An especially good characteristic of the Euclid vineyards is the fact that the vines require no protection during the winter; the slate-stone of the soil producing strong hardy wood for the vines, impervious to all the winds that blow on lake or land. The poorest soil for grain is the best for grapes. Land which, as Mr. Harris said, would not raise wheat enough to feed the grasshoppers, has produced good crops of grapes for ten years in succession. The principal market is found in Cleveland, but large quantities are shipped to Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville. Besides the grapes sold in bulk, considerable quantities are made into wine by Mr. Harris and others in Euclid, and thence sent away for sale.

The stone business, too, has become an important one within the last twelve years. The quarries worked forty years ago had been substantially abandoned, on account of the supposed impracticability of competition with the Berea stone. In 1867, however, Mr. Duncan McFarland opened a quarry on Euclid Creek, not far from the old ones,

and since then the business has rapidly increased in consequence.

James and Thomas McFarland opened the first quarry on the west side of the creek in 1871. In 1875 they sold out to the Forest City Stone Company, opened a quarry on the east side and built a mill for cutting the stone into slabs. They now run three gangs of saws and employ about fifteen hands, mostly in producing flagging stone, though some building stone, etc., is quarried.

The Forest City Stone Company employs twenty-five men, and is doing a very extensive business. Their mill is in Cleveland.

Maxwell Brothers (now McBride, Maxwell, & Malone) opened a quarry and built a very large mill on Nine Mile Creek in 1873. They run six gangs of saws, with about twenty men. They use Ingersoll's steam drill, carrying steam eleven hundred feet into the quarry for that purpose, and thus driving the drill twenty inches into the solid rock in three minutes. There is also a steam-mill, for sawing stone, at Nottingham, built and owned by Slosson & Meeker. It has four gangs of saws, principally employed in cutting flagging stone.

The village once known as East Euclid, or Euclid Creek, but now more properly designated as Euclid, contains one church, a fine school house, two stores, one wagon shop, one hotel, one steam basket factory, one shoe shop, two blacksmith shops, and about thirty houses. It has not grown very rapidly of late, finding a rival in Nottingham, another small village which has grown up since 1852 on the Lake Shore Railroad, three-fourths of a mile to the northward. The latter has two stores, one wagon shop, one feedmill, one stone-mill, one shoe shop, two blacksmith shops, and also about thirty houses.

Nearly the whole of Euclid township was incorporated "for special purposes," under the laws of Ohio, in April, 1877, when L. B. Smith, William Robbins and Louis Harms were elected trustees, and J. Day was appointed clerk. In April, 1878, L. B. Smith was re-elected for three years. But the corporate existence of Euclid was very brief, for at the election in October, 1878, the people voted to surrender the corporate privileges, and revert to the rural condition of their forefathers.

There is a commodious townhall, built of brick, situated at Euclid village. In the south part of the township there is a framed building called Temperance Hall. It was built in 1877 by subscription, and is used for meetings of various kinds, especially for those of Cliff Division, No. 98, of the Sons of Temperance. The division was organized in August of that year and contains about fifty members.

A part of the village of Collinwood, which has grown up since the war, on the Lake Shore Railroad, is also in Euclid; the main street of the village being the line between that township and East Cleveland. As, however, the greater part of the village is in East Cleveland, it will be more fully described in the history of that township.

EUCLID BAPTIST CHURCH (Condensed from printed sketch by Rev. S. B. Webster)

On the 27th day of April, 1820, six brethren and five sisters were recognized by a council, duly called as the regular Baptist church of Euclid. Luther Dille was the first deacon. Of those eleven members none remain alive; Calvin Dille, who died in 1875, being the last survivor. Previous to the date first given there had for several years been Baptist preaching in Euclid by Elder Goodell and others, but no church organization. Elder Ezariah Hanks, whose wife was one of the constituent members, united by letter at the first meeting of the church, became its pastor, and continued so for about four years. His labors during the first year were singularly successful, no less than forty-three persons, besides the eleven constituent members, uniting by baptism, and eight by letter, during the remaining eight months of 1824. Ten united on the third of June following the organization, of whom Deacon Seth D. Pelton is the only survivor, being the oldest living member of the church.

In September of that year Elder Hanks, Deacon Dille and Mr. Libbey were sent as delegates to request the admission of the church into the Grand River Association and to represent it when admitted. It was so admitted, and (except during two years when it belonged to Huron association) remained in the Grand River body until 1834, when it entered the Rocky River Association, of which it has ever since been a member.

The jurisdiction of the church seems to have extended over a goodly portion of the Western Reserve meetings being held at East Euclid, at Newburg, frequently at Chagrin river, and sometimes at S. D. Pelton's residence on the ridge, near the site of the stone quarries. But the principal headquarters of the church were at Euclid Creek, and there in January, 1821, the members voted to build "a framed house of worship on land given by John Wilcox, thirty feet square, with posts fifteen feet long, a gallery in front of the desk, ten feet wide, two doors opposite the desk, two aisles and thirty-six pews on the lower floor." It was first voted that the pews should be sold for twelve dollars each; afterwards that they should be sold at auction, "twenty percent to be paid in ashes in advance, and the balance by the first of January next in grain." Wheat was then \$1.00, rye 75 cents, and corn 50 cents per bushel. Nothing could more clearly show the scarcity of money and the primitive customs of those times than this extract.

John Wilcox, William Treat, and S. D. Pelton were the building committee, and the structure is believed to have been erected during the ensuing year. In 1822 the church employed Elder Hanks as pastor two-thirds of the time for two hundred bushels of wheat. The next year, becoming more wealthy, they voted to pay him three hundred bushels per year, apparently for the whole of his time.

No subsequent year has been so fruitful in conversions as the first one of Elder Hanks' pastorate.

The church maintained its original strength, but did not greatly increase in numbers. In 1838 Solomon Dimick was the pastor, and during that year seventeen were added to the church. Twenty-eight were baptized in 1843, under the labors of Elder Crocket, though apparently there was no regular pastor at that time.

The church was incorporated, under a special act of the legislature on the 12th of March, 1844, doubtless preparatory to the erection of a new house of worship. The latter was begun in 1845, being like the former one, erected on land donated by John Wilcox. It was to be of brick, about thirty-six feet by forty-eight, and the trustees were to finish it "as fast as the church furnish funds." This was slow work;

the time for payment in ashes and wheat was past, but cash was still hard to obtain, and the house was so long in building that it was used for several years in an unfinished state, and was never formally dedicated. It was, however, at last completed, and has been occupied by the church to the present time.

During the latter part of its existence, the church has maintained the same moderate degree of prosperity which had previously distinguished it. In 1846, under the pastorate of Elder Wilder, twenty-five were added by baptism, and, in 1849, under Elder Andrews, ten were expelled from the church. In 1864, when Elder Phillips was the minister, there were twenty-three baptized, but this large increase was succeeded by ten absolutely barren years, reaching from 1865 to 1875, in which there was not a single addition to the membership.

There are now a little over fifty members, almost exactly the same as there were at the end of the first year of the church's history. The present officers are as follows: Pastor, S. B. Webster; deacons, S. D. Pelton, John Aiken; clerk, J. S. Charles; trustees, Henry Priday, L. J. Neville, S. S. Langshare; clerk of society, Warren Gardner.

ST. JOHN'S CONGREGATION (GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN)

In 1845, and the following years, a few German families settled in the southern part of Euclid and the southeastern part of East Cleveland townships. In 1852 these people then comprising about twelve families, though as yet unorganized, bought an acre of land near the old stone schoolhouse on the State Road, on which they erected a small framed building for a meeting house and schoolhouse. In 1853 they formed themselves into a church, with the title above given, and called Rev. H. Kuehn to the pastorate. The next year they bought ten and a half acres more of land adjoining their former purchase, and in 1854 they built a residence for the pastor upon it.

By 1860 the congregation had increased to about twenty families, and in that year the Rev. Mr. Kuehn was succeeded by Rev. A. Ernst. In 1862 the present large and convenient church edifice was erected, the old one being thenceforth used only as a schoolhouse.

The next year Mr. Ernst was succeeded by Rev. F. W. Husmann, from Fort Wayne, Indiana, who has ever since acted as the pastor. From that time to the present the church has steadily increased, there being now fifty families with over three hundred members.

The school has always been an object of anxious solicitude to the congregation, religious instruction being carefully inculcated in it, besides the ordinary branches of education, and German and English reading and writing. The pastors themselves taught the school until about four years ago, when, owing to the increased numbers of both church and school, a separate teacher was employed, Mr. H. Lassner having since acted in that capacity.

The deacons and trustees are as follows: Ernest Klaustermeier, Ernest Melcher and Fr. Melcher of Euclid; Fr. Rolf and Henry Dremann, of East Cleveland, and Henry Klaustermeier of Mayfield.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NOTTINGHAM

This church was organized about 1870, and, although there were but twelve or thirteen members, yet their zeal was such that they built a framed house of worship immediately after the organization. The Rev. Franklin McGinniss supplied the pulpit for about two years. Since then Rev. M. A. Sackett has performed the same duty, although the weakness of the congregations has prevented it from sustaining constant services.

ST. PAUL'S (CATHOLIC) CHURCH

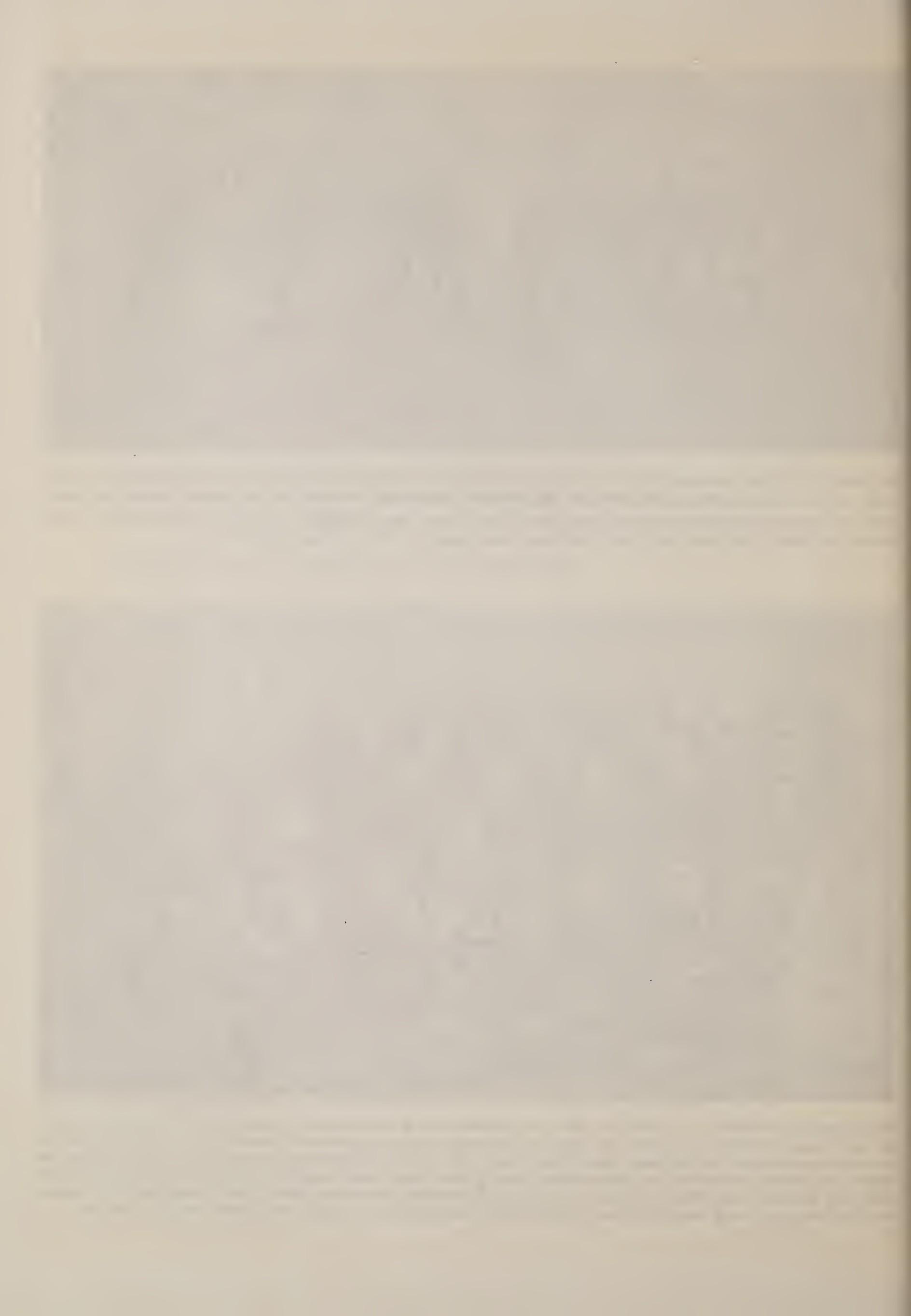
This church was organized in the spring of 1861, the church edifice, situated between Nottingham and Euclid Village, being completed in November of that year. Rev. Edward Harman was the first pastor, but did not reside in the township. He was succeeded in 1863 by Rev. Francis Salenn, and he in 1865 by Rev. Anthony Martin, the first resident pastor, who has ever since occupied that position. The same year a parsonage and a cemetery were purchased, and in 1867 a parochial school was established. St. Joseph Chapel, Collinwood, was separately organized in 1877, but is under the care of the same pastor. St. Paul's church now includes about seventy families, and fifty children attend its parochial school.



MacNAMARA'S BAND had nothing on Euclid's own high-strutting musical ensemble. This photo was taken around the turn of the century on the former Cushman property opposite the present Highland Rd. Metropolitan Park entrance near Euclid Ave. and Dille Rd. Shown in the picture, left to right, are Mr. Hedges, Charles Harms, Ezra Gorham, Alfred Priday, Henry Priday, Fred Priday, Gene Bliss, Drum Major Hardaker, Harve Garham, John Hermle, Simon Hermle, Mila Brewer, Louis Harms, David Brewer, Art Porter, and Music Director Miller.



POSING FOR CLASS PICTURES was a fad back in 1891 too, as this photo taken in May of that year so clearly shows. This is the sixth, seventh and eighth grades of Euclid Grammar School. The teacher, the gentleman at the extreme left with the bow tie is Mr. J. L. Cade. The boys in the picture are Fred Krause, J. Kniffin, George Stakes, Wilber A. Larick, Glen Baldwin, George McGuinn, Harold Payne, Ray Horne, Bradford W. Baldwin, John Merrideth, Harace Fawler, A. Hadden Stevens, William A. Austin, Hugh Fawler, Raymond A. Cline, Nelson Porter, Harvey Kirkland, Dickerson G. Baldwin, Carl G. Luikart. The girls are Emma Krause, Blanche Wilsan, Erna Hager, Adelaide Casie, Verna Casler, Clara Young, Mary Dille, Nettie Lyan, Maude Shimins, Lillie Lyon, Blanche Kirkland, Maggie Hoffman, Ida Halden, Nancy Schaffer and Laura Barnhardt.



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 - b. Volume 2 - Lake County.
5. The Minutes of the Euclid Village Council 1903 - 1930, in its entirety.
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7. The Records and Proceedings of the Euclid City Board of Education 1930 through 1947.
8. Data, picture, and person "memories" with over twenty "Old Timers."
9. Supplementary Record from "The Townships of Cuyahoga County."

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